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East Asia

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Japan

Reportage on Visit of U.S. Commerce Secretary

Trade Friction Problems Viewed

*OW1403132890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Visiting U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher emphasized Wednesday in a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto that there is a "sense of urgency" with regard to Japan-U.S. trade relations among the U.S. leaders and the general public, MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] officials said.

The two countries should make further efforts to achieve the goal of reducing the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan, Mosbacher was quoted as saying.

Mosbacher said he shared with Muto the perception of the importance of bilateral ties as stressed in the summit meeting in early March between Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and President George Bush in Palm Springs, California.

But, he added, there are some "hurdles to overcome" in expanding political and economic cooperation between the two countries, citing the ongoing talks to remove structural impediments to trade and investment, as well as trade negotiations on supercomputers, satellites, forestry goods, telecommunications equipment, and computer chips, the MITI officials said.

Muto said an early solution of trade frictions is important for recovering mutual trust. He also pointed out that there are signs of improvements in the bilateral trade relations, citing the fact that Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. shrank 18.2 percent last year, the officials said.

Mosbacher's intention to impart a "sense of urgency" to Japanese leaders apparently succeeded, since Kaifu has reportedly summoned three principally concerned ministers—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Muto—to the prime minister's office for an urgent meeting.

U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost, who was also present at the meeting, said he regretted hearing that working-level talks on satellites just held in Washington had failed. He expressed the hope that talks in the other two fields that have been singled out by the U.S. as "unfair" Japanese trade practices—lumber products and supercomputers—will succeed.

Mosbacher's visit to Japan is viewed as a follow-up to the summit meeting, where both leaders vowed to use their influence in seeking progress in trade discussions. Negotiators from both countries are trying to iron out a wide range of trade disputes with an eye to slashing the 49 billion dollar U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

One series of talks, named "Structural Impediments Initiatives," are targeted at removing the structural barriers to trade and investment in both countries.

The U.S. side is focusing on what it calls exclusionary business practices and systems in Japan that keep foreign products out of its market.

During their meeting, Muto and Mosbacher also reached a formal agreement on a wide-ranging joint program aimed at reducing the towering U.S. trade deficit, ministry officials said.

Saito Talks With Mosbacher

*OW1403110290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher on Wednesday called for concrete action to solve Japan-U.S. trade problems during a meeting with Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Chairman Eishiro Saito, Keidanren officials said.

During a luncheon with top Keidanren officials to discuss the ongoing Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, Mosbacher reportedly said that Japanese people themselves want to expand investment in public projects, solve the problems of land costs, and improve its distribution systems by deregulation of the Large-Scale Retail Stores Law.

In urging that the problems of Japan's exclusionary business practices, such as the "keiretsu" business groupings, be solved, Mosbacher said this was not a time for further discussion but for concrete action, according to the Keidanren officials. Even if such changes caused difficulties, Japan should show responsibility as a major economic power and take action to maintain free trade, Mosbacher said.

Saito reportedly replied that he was well aware that such problems had to be solved voluntarily by the Japanese. He said that some measures had to be taken to protect small and medium retailers if the Large-Scale Retail Stores Law is revised, but added that trade issues generally should be tackled with consumer benefits in mind.

Agreement on Joint Trade Program

*OW1403125290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Japan and the United States agreed Wednesday on a wide-ranging joint program aimed at reducing the towering U.S. trade deficit with Japan, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] said. International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto and visiting U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher reached a formal agreement on the program during their meeting Wednesday, the MITI officials said.

The program is an embodiment of Mosbacher's proposal to then MITI head Hikaru Matsunaga last September to fashion bilateral measures to boost Japan's imports from the U.S., the officials said.

It consists of four categories of action for that purpose—exchanges of data and information, market research, trade events, and services to help U.S. exporters surmount the problems of entering the Japanese market, they said. According to the scheme, the two countries will exchange information on products, companies and events that will be useful for increasing Japan's imports from the U.S., and supply the information through computer networks to interested parties in both countries.

The two countries will also conduct research on the Japanese market to find products that Japan might import from the U.S. and provide the results to the U.S. Moreover, the two countries will closely cooperate in sending trade-expansion missions and holding exhibitions, as well as holding monthly meetings to exchange information and views on trade. They will also produce documents explaining Japanese commercial practices and import procedures.

MITI and the U.S. Commerce Department will carry out careful monitoring on the progress on the program to ensure its success, and will jointly issue a progress report on March 31, 1991. The two countries will hold the first meeting on the program in April in Tokyo.

Increased Enforcement of Antimonopoly Law Urged

OW1303224990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—The Japanese Government should step up enforcement of the antimonopoly law to prevent complicated and ambiguous business practices among Japan's companies, which Washington says form a nontariff trade barrier, a leading business group said Tuesday.

The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) said in a report that the law is not defective and should not be revised or fortified, as the U.S. has demanded. But the report said Keidanren agrees with the United States that the law should be applied more strictly. The report proposes the phasing out of more than 40 areas now exempted from the application of the law as "special cases."

The report also said Japanese companies should be more careful to avoid giving the impression that they are exclusive and irrational. The report also said close business groupings, or keiretsu, are not aimed at fending off foreigners, as said by the U.S. The practice helps companies survive fierce business competition in the Japanese market, the report said.

Justifying cross shareholdings, another practice under U.S. criticism, the report said such a custom is necessary

to protect companies from possible hostile takeovers, since other antitakeover measures, including the formation of holding companies, are prohibited in Japan.

Nakayama, U.S. Senator Danforth Hold Meeting

OW1303151390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—U.S. Senator John C. Danforth called on Japan on Tuesday to further open its telecommunications sales market to U.S. companies. It is difficult for U.S. companies to penetrate into the Japanese market, even in areas where they are highly competitive, Danforth said at a meeting here with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

Danforth, a Republican, also called for Japan's full commitment to improvement of overall economic relations between the U.S. and Japan.

In response to the demand, Nakayama said the Japanese Government is treating bilateral trade issues as the most urgent task it is now confronted with. But Nakayama said it is very hard for the government to legislate for reforms with the House of Councillors now under the control of opposition parties.

Among its demands, the U.S. Government is seeking Japan's liberalization of sales of digital service units (DSUS) and its elimination of differentiation of types of operators in value added networks (VAN).

Talks With U.S. on Satellites End in Deadlock

OW1403015190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0119 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Washington, March 13 KYODO—Japanese and American trade negotiators failed again to reach agreement on trade in satellites during two days of talks which ended on Tuesday.

A Japanese negotiator expressed doubt that future satellites talks between the two countries could lead to a breakthrough in the protracted negotiations. "It's very, very difficult" to reach agreement, he said, without elaboration.

The U.S. has designated the Japanese Government's satellite procurement policies as practices which would be subject to punitive action under the "Super 301" provision of the 1988 Trade Act if Japan does not change them.

Japan and the U.S. are divided over a Japanese resolve to develop its own satellite industry and U.S. opposition to such government-financed development of satellites which may be later converted to operational ones.

Japanese officials said they cannot rule out the possibility that some government-financed experimental satellites may be used as operational satellites in the future.

"The U.S. wants us to buy all the operational satellites we need from it," a Japanese official said after the inconclusive two-day session.

U.S. officials have argued that Japan is trying to transform its infant satellite industry into a full-fledged one which they fear poses a direct threat to the U.S. industry.

Japan has proposed an international study on setting up universally acceptable rules on research and development of satellites. The U.S. says such a procedure would be too time-consuming.

Government 'To Decide' on U.S. Talks Proposal

*OW1303154590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1523 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—The United States has proposed unofficial talks with Japan next Tuesday prior to a planned interim report on bilateral trade talks due in early April, government sources said Tuesday. The sources said the Japanese Government has yet to decide whether to accept the proposal, though it appears a refusal would be impossible.

If the talks materialize, representatives from both nations are expected to discuss Japanese draft of the report, to be prepared by early next week at the latest, on how to resolve structural trade problems in their countries and seek concessions before drawing up the interim report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks. They are also likely to discuss procedures leading up to the presentation of the report following the fourth round of SII talks to be held on April 2-3 in Washington, the sources said.

The outcome of the planned talks is expected to influence the Japanese Government's decision on reforms demanded by the United States of alleged structural barriers to trade in the domestic market, they said.

The venue for the unofficial discussions is not known yet, but there is speculation it will be New York, where vice ministers from both countries unofficially met last June before the SII talks began. Likely Japanese participants in the talks include Makoto Utsumi, deputy vice finance minister for international affairs, Naomichi Suzuki, vice minister of international trade and industry for international affairs and Koji Watanabe, deputy foreign minister.

The U.S. side will be represented by Rufus Y. Williams, deputy U.S. trade representative, Richard McCormack, undersecretary of state for economic and agricultural affairs, and Charles Dallara, assistant treasury secretary for international affairs.

Lawmakers To Visit U.S., Talk With Congressmen

*OW1303145790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1414 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—A group of Japanese ruling and opposition lawmakers will visit the United States next week to discuss bilateral economic structural issues with U.S. congressmen, officials said Tuesday.

Kazuo Aichi, head of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's International Bureau, reported to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Tuesday that the seven-member group will visit the U.S. March 18- 23. Aichi told Kaifu the group will discuss with U.S. congressmen in Washington on U.S. demands before Japan submits an interim report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) to the United States in April.

Kaifu encouraged the group's visit to the U.S.

The group, to be led by Tsutomu Hata, a former agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, will also meet U.S. business leaders to discuss Japan-U.S. economic frictions.

U.S. Disarmament Director To Visit 26 March

*OW1403015290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0057 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Washington, March 13 KYODO—The Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Ronald Lehman, will arrive in Japan on March 26 to review the current status of arms control negotiations, an agency spokesman said Tuesday. "There will be a review of the current status of arms control negotiations, ranging from START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) to chemical weapons discussions, and conventional arms discussions," said the official, who requested anonymity.

"As the trip is involved with Asia, I would presume that there will also be general discussions of Asian arms control matters," he added.

Lehman will lead a U.S. interagency team at the deputy assistant secretary level consisting of two agency officials and one official from the Department of Defense. The delegation will leave here March 18 for talks with Australian and South Korean officials before arriving in Tokyo on March 26 for the "bulk of the week," the official said.

Lehman told a hearing of a subcommittee of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee that the U.S. should not feel compelled to leave its Pacific bases because of Soviet withdrawals from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. The U.S. presence, Lehman said, "has to be taken into account with respect to our vital interest in the Pacific. Soviet bases throughout the Pacific, say, take Cam Ranh Bay, reflect not their vital interests at home, but rather a projection against our vital interests."

Rights Groups Request Trial for PRC Hijacker*OW0903162590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1429 GMT
9 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO)—Human rights groups Friday asked the Justice Ministry not to extradite a suspected Chinese hijacker to China and to conduct a trial in Japan on the case. The groups issued the statement in support of 36-year-old Zhang Zhenhai, under detention here on charges of hijacking an Air China airliner in December while it was en route to New York from Beijing.

The Tokyo High Court is to begin inquiries later this month on China's request to extradite him. China has told Japan that Zhang was not involved in last June's pro-democracy movement in Beijing and that China will not execute him.

The statement said China's claims and assurances differed from testimony by Zhang to his Japanese lawyers and that it is feared he will be executed if he is returned to China. According to the lawyers, Zhang claims he took part in the Tiananmen Square protest and that he was under constant surveillance by Chinese security authorities after that.

The lawyers claim Zhang should be recognized as a political refugee who must be protected from extradition to China.

More Chinese 'Boat People' To Be Deported*OW1403104090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Japan later this month will deport a group of 297 Chinese who entered Japan last year posing as Vietnamese boat people, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. This follows the deportation of 301 Chinese refugees last December 21.

The Chinese-chartered ship, the 7,889-ton Chang Bai, will arrive at the port of Nagasaki on March 22 and leave the same day, ministry officials said.

China has confirmed the 297 as Chinese nationals. They are among 1,236 on a list of people Japan wants to deport and the number may increase before March 22, the officials said. Japan and China have also agreed to send back to China a third group of Chinese refugees, they said.

There are 1,763 Chinese in the Omura refugee reception center in Nagasaki Prefecture who the Justice Ministry has decided to deport on grounds they are not genuine refugees but people who illegally entered Japan to seek employment.

A total of 2,804 boat people have flooded into Japan on 22 occasions between May and October last year. Japan does not accept refugees who come for economic reasons.

PRC Research Ship Makes Port Call at Nagasaki*OW140310890 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 1000 GMT 5 Mar 90*

[Text] A Chinese marine research vessel arrived in Nagasaki today to begin a joint Sino-Japanese study of the sea bed in the East China Sea. It is the first such joint survey by China and Japan to study soil formation in Southern Asia.

[Begin recording by an unidentified reporter from Nagasaki Port] The joint research team will consist of a group led by Professor Seiya Ueda of Tokyo Seismic Research Center, which is conducting research into the earth's soil formation through analyzing thermal energy of the crust, and the Oceanographic Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Qingdao City. When the Chinese research vessel Kexue No. 1 arrived in Nagasaki today, members of the Japanese group immediately boarded the vessel to have a final meeting on how they should proceed with the research. They plan to investigate the sea bed over a 20-day period beginning on 8 March. The research team will measure temperature at 100 spots on the sea bed in the East China Sea using special thermometers, and with equipment designed to measure electromagnetic waves they will study thermal energy in rock strata, which covers the surface of the earth. Data on thermal energy will help provide an analysis of the geology of East Asia. It will also be of important help with an investigation of sea-bed resources, such as oil. Seven Japanese researchers will board the vessel, which is scheduled to depart on 8 March. [end recording]

EPDC To Help in Building PRC Power Plant*OW1203142990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1340 GMT
12 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO)—The Electric Power Development Co. (EPDC) said Monday that it had agreed with the Government of China to provide consulting support for the ongoing construction of a water power plant in Wuqiangxi, Hunan Province. It is the fourth such cooperation on Chinese power plants by the semi-governmental EPDC.

The project will be funded by the second yen loan to China by Japan—a credit totaling about 466 billion yen which had been approved before the Tiananmen Square incident in June 1989, the EPDC officials said.

Japan's planned third loan, totaling 810 billion yen to be provided between fiscal 1990 to 1995 has been frozen after the Tiananmen incident.

The Chinese Government started construction of the Wuqiangxi plant, with a planned power output of 1,200,000 kilowatts, in 1986. The first generator, with a capacity of 240,000 kilowatts, will start to be operated in 1994. The EPDC will provide technical advice such as designing and development of the computer monitoring systems, the officials said.

The Chinese Government hopes that the planned Japanese third yen loan will help finance the total construction cost of the power plant, estimated at 100 billion yen, the officials said.

Nippon Steel To Sell Rolling Equipment to PRC

OW1203061190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Nippon Steel Corp. said Monday it has contracted to sell idle hot rolling equipment to China for 2 to 3 billion yen. The deal calls for the equipment at the company's Sakai Steelworks in western Japan, which was shut down in 1985 but has been maintained to keep it in working order, to be dismantled between this fall and June next year for China International Iron and Steel Investment Corp. The exact value of the sale will be determined after the disassembly, the company said.

The Chinese firm will install the equipment over a period of about three years at its mill in the Nanjing suburb of Meishan, Nippon Steel said.

The Chinese mill currently has two blast furnaces, producing 1.5 million tons of pig iron a year with iron ore supplied from a nearby mine. It plans to install steel-manufacturing and continuous casting facilities in the future, making the Meishan mill an integrated complex covering the whole process of steel production.

Meishan is the first mill to be covered by a mill-remodeling program of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. Nippon Steel has helped China build the Baoshan and Wuhan complexes.

Camera Company To Open Joint Venture With PRC

OW1203074990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO)—Olympus Optical Co., a pioneer in lightweight single-lens reflex cameras, said on Monday it will produce cameras in the Chinese province of Guangdong from April in a joint venture with a Chinese electronics maker. According to Olympus officials, the Tokyo-based firm will consign production to Viewer Optical and Electronic Factory in Guangzhou city.

The Chinese factory will initially produce 50,000 flash bulbs a month for Olympus for overseas export, Olympus officials said. Future plans call for assembling compact cameras at the Chinese factory, the officials said.

The Chinese side has built a 3,300 square-meter factory in Guangzhou as its contribution to the venture, they added.

The Olympus announcement follows an earlier one by Canon Inc., the top Japanese camera producer, that it plans to produce cameras in China from October.

National Spokesman Welcomes Gorbachev Presidency

OW1403042890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Japan is hopeful that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will use his newly-expanded powers to improve relations with Japan and the rest of Asia, top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said Wednesday. "I hope (Gorbachev) will exert his strong leadership to fundamentally improve Japan-Soviet relations and establish peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region," Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto told a regularly scheduled news conference.

On Tuesday, the Soviet Parliament voted in favor of strengthening the presidency in a move that is expected to help Gorbachev press forward with economic reforms.

Sakamoto was cautious, however, about a suggestion by Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa made Tuesday that Japan should adjust its policy of coupling economic and political relations. Ozawa called for "one step forward" by both Japan and the Soviet Union to settle their differences. "I think the secretary general's opinion expresses a high-level political judgement. The Government is taking a more cautious stance toward the Soviet Union," Sakamoto said.

Exim Bank To Extend Loan to Soviet Union

OW1003015390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—The Export-Import Bank of Japan has decided to extend a loan amounting to about 15 billion yen to the Soviet Union jointly with five commercial banks to help finance the purchase of refrigerator plant equipment from Japan's Sanyo Electric Co., financial sources said Saturday. The sources said it will be the first time in two years for the governmental Exim Bank to provide a loan to the Soviet Union. A formal contract will be signed with the Soviet Bank of Foreign Economic Affairs (Vneshekonombank) by the end of this month, they added.

Sanyo Electric, Nissho Iwai Corp. and Toyo Engineering Corp. contracted with the All-Soviet Technology Import Corporation last January on the export of the plant equipment, worth about 18 billion yen, according to the sources. The Soviet corporation will use the equipment for construction of refrigerator compressor plants in Lithuania, they said.

Of the 15 billion yen loan, 7.5 billion yen will be provided in Japanese yen and the rest in U.S. dollars, the sources said. The yen loan will carry an annual interest rate of 5.7 percent, while the rate on the dollar-denominated portion will be 9.11 percent, they added.

Central Bank To Coordinate Dollar Sales*OW1203035390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT
12 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—The Bank of Japan will intensify coordinated dollar sales in both the domestic and overseas currency markets to stem an accelerated rise of the dollar against the yen, a central bank source said Monday. The source said the Japanese central bank is in close contact with its counterparts in the major industrial countries on the timing of such intervention.

The cooperative policy coordination remains effective, said the source who spoke on condition of anonymity. The U.S. dollar briefly topped the 152 yen level Monday morning.

Fading prospects of higher U.S. interest rates due to steadiness of the American economy combined with persistent speculative dollar purchases to drive the yen lower against the U.S. currency, the source said.

Panel 'Unlikely' To Propose Food Law Abolition*OW1303211290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1513 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—A government panel on Japan's administrative reforms is unlikely to propose the abolition of controversial food control laws, a target of overseas criticism, in its recommendation to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in April, informed sources said. The sources said the panel has almost completed the draft recommendation on administrative reforms which will be finalized on March 20.

The removal of controls on food, including rice, was reportedly included in an original draft, but the Liberal Democratic Party was said to have been strongly against the draft. The final draft will focus on agricultural sectors considered capable of remaining viable as independent industries. It is understood the report will recommend the promotion of a more professional approach by farmers as well as an emphasis on productivity enhancement, the sources said.

The draft is also expected to stress the need to narrow price gaps between Japanese and foreign nations, they said.

Concerning the so-called national burden to support an aging society, the draft will also recommend a two-stage program, by first raising the national burden rate 45 percent of national income in 2000 and then to below 50 percent in 2020, to alleviate problems caused by an aging Japanese population, the sources said.

The draft will also propose putting more stress on public investment in specific areas to improve social infrastructure.

Diet Business Stalled Over Budget Bills 13 Mar*OW1303081390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0606 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—Business in the Diet remained stalled Tuesday as government leaders called for an early resumption of debate to enable the swift passage of the 5.9 trillion yen supplementary budget through the legislature.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told reporters after a regular cabinet meeting that the government is watching with great interest the negotiations between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the opposition camp on a dispute which has stalled proceedings since last Friday.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu also told reporters he is waiting to see the outcome of the talks. He said he has entrusted LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa and the party's leadership with resolving the impasse in Diet business, which stems from opposition objections to the LDP's insistence on having six related bills passed along with the supplementary budget.

The opposition wants the six bills dealt with separately.

The supplementary budget incorporates 267.7 billion yen to cover a salary increase for 800,000 government workers for fiscal 1989. An end-of-fiscal year allowance and March salaries for government workers are due to be paid Thursday and Friday.

The LDP and the opposition parties still remained apart over the handling of the matter after talks in the lower house budget committee failed to break the deadlock on Tuesday morning.

Diet Remains Stalled 14 Mar*OW1403122790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—The Diet remained stalled for the sixth day Wednesday along with talks between the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and opposition parties on how to handle the 5.9 trillion yen supplementary budget bill for fiscal 1989 ending March 31. The deadlock over the bill, which incorporates 267.7 billion yen for fiscal year-end allowances and March salaries for 800,000 government workers, is certain to delay the full payments, originally scheduled to be made on Thursday and Friday.

The legislation of the supplementary budget is likely to be delayed into next week or later, Diet sources said. Wednesday's meeting of LDP and opposition lawmakers in charge of the Diet operation failed to reach agreement of how to proceed with the budget bill.

The stalemate resulted from a confrontation between the LDP, which insists on dealing with the budget bill and six related bills as a single package, and the opposition parties, which demand they be handled separately.

Kenzo Muraoka, chairman of the LDP's Diet Affairs Committee, repeated the ruling party's compromise plan to debate the supplementary budget first but to simultaneously vote on the bill with the six related bills. He charged that the biggest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), is half responsible for the Diet stalemate that is causing payment problems for government employees.

Shun Oide, chairman of the JSP's Diet Administration Committee, reiterated the party's stance and refused to shake hands on a deal with the LDP.

Other opposition parties, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, announced Wednesday they would wait and see the results of talks between the LDP and the JSP.

The Diet business came to a halt on Friday last week.

Arson Suspected in Nuclear Corporation Fire

*OW1403010590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—A fire fighter died early Wednesday morning in central Tokyo while tackling a blaze in an underground parking lot which police said may have been started deliberately. The fire, at the Sankaido Building in Akasaka, Minato-ward, destroyed three cars.

Police said they found batteries and other materials apparently used for a timing device.

The Metropolitan Police Department suspects antigovernment extremists might have set fire to the parked cars as the Sankaido Building houses the government-run Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp.

Rise in Imports, Decline in Exports Recorded

*OW1303224690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—Japan's contract-based imports in February rose 13.4 percent from the same period a year before to 15,022 million dollars, while exports declined 3.8 percent to 20,870 million dollars, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Tuesday.

Exports fell year on year for the fifth consecutive month.

MITI officials attributed the import gain mainly to increased purchases of foodstuffs, raw materials, and industrial products.

As regards exports, computers, chemical products, precision machinery and motorbikes recorded gains, while steel, semiconductor chips, ships, and manufacturing machinery dropped. By region, exports to the European Community (EC), Southeast Asia, and West Asia increased, but exports to the United States sank 6.1 percent for the sixth month in a row.

Exports to communist countries plunged 48.4 percent from a year earlier.

Imports rose from all regions except Africa, with products from the EC and Asia rising dramatically. Imports from the U.S. posted a 7.5 percent increase.

Auto exports to the U.S., which accounted for about 30 percent of total exports to the country, edged up 0.3 percent to 1,997 million dollars. Auto exports to the 12-nation EC dropped 4.7 percent to 843.7 million dollars, while car imports from the EC vaulted 94.2 percent to 591.9 million dollars, the report said.

Development of 'Powerful Laser' Announced

*OW1303225290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1409 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Tuesday announced the development of a powerful laser that could be used in mass-producing next-generation computer chips. Next-generation large-scale integration (LSI) chips are 16- to 64-megabit dynamic random access memory (64m dram) chips. A single 16-mega dram can hold information equivalent to about 64 pages of an English-language newspaper, such as NEW YORK TIMES, a volume that would require 16 one-megabit dram chips, now the main memory chip.

The newly developed device is an excimer (excited dimer) laser that is very different from existing ones, said Takeo Miyata, leader of a research team. The new laser has a continuous output of 5 watts and a maximum output of 10 watts, or five times that of the conventional type. It has a life of about one year, or 10 times longer than lasers in operation, Miyata said.

He said the laser beam is made up of two lights—p, or parallel, light and s, or perpendicular, light. The new-structure laser resonator has the function of boosting the output of s light and weakening p light. The resonator has a mirror that lets only p light pass through it and throws back s light.

Miyata said the new excimer laser uses krypton fluoride, a combination of fluorine and krypton gases. The laser is used in the lithographic process of chip production.

The development of the new powerful excimer laser was reported by Matsushita at a recent international academic conference on lithography in San Francisco, the researcher said. He said the new laser has been developed with the cooperation of researchers from Matsushita Electric Industrial, Matsushita Research Institute Tokyo Inc. and Matsushita Electronics Corp.

Private Sector Machinery Orders Fall in Jan

*OW1303224890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—New machinery orders placed in January by the private sector edged

down a seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent from the preceding month, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday. An EPA official said the 0.8 percent figure is a marked improvement from the 6.4 percent drop in December and the 3.6 percent decline in November.

The statistics, which exclude orders for ships and those placed by electrical power firms, are viewed as an early indicator of trends in corporate capital spending.

The EPA official said the monthly declines are a reaction to the sharp rise in October when machinery orders jumped a hefty 8.6 percent. "The declines do not indicate that investment is falling," he said. "In fact, the Bank of Japan predicts the growth of corporate capital spending for fiscal 1990 to reach the 6 percent level, while other financial institutions predict an annual growth rate of about 7-8 percent," he said.

"These figures are extremely high for initial forecasts," he said.

In January, overall private-sector orders, including orders for vessels and those from the electric power industry, rose 2.4 percent from the preceding month. The jump in total private orders was due to a substantial increase in orders for vessels and electrical machines, the official said.

Orders from overseas fell 9.4 percent from the previous month. Public-sector orders fell a sharp 12.1 percent. Overall machinery orders were up 2.7 percent.

Mongolia

Central Committee Plenum Continues Deliberations

2d Day of Debate Concludes

LD1303212390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1837 GMT 13 Mar 90

[By ADN correspondent Hugo Kroepelin]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—The debate about important personnel decisions in the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party [MPRP] continued today without any substantive decisions being made. The discussion of the Central Committee plenum, at which state and party leader Jambyn Batmonh announced the resignation of the entire Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, will now continue tomorrow.

Other major topics discussed during the first two days were the convening of a special party congress, the dropping of the leading role of the party from the Constitution, and the future policies of the MPRP. Moreover, proposals for new appointments to the offices of head of state and prime minister are to be submitted to the People's Great Hural (parliament).

A number of first secretaries, including those of the Tob, Gobi Altay, and Ubs Provinces, spoke in support of the resignation of the two leading bodies of the party,

concerning which the party must eventually make a decision. Wrong decisions and shortcomings in the leadership over many years badly undermined the party's authority. They said there was a total lack of guidance on socioeconomic development in the provinces over the past few years.

The founding of the "Party of National Progress" and the "Party of Free Labor" was announced in the Mongolian capital this evening. Their leading representatives stated that both parties advocate a transition to a market economy. Along with the Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party, there are now four opposition parties in Mongolia.

Hundreds of demonstrators demanded the resignation of the bureau and central committee of the youth association today.

Plenum Attendees Interviewed

OW1303141690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] The Eighth Plenum of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee continues its work. The members of the plenum are being interviewed by a MONTSAME correspondent. Here is Mr. Gombyn Muroh, chief of municipality of Silingarah, northern Mongolia.

[Begin recording in Mongolian, fading into English] Every person of our country is worried about the fate of our country. I think that this shows that the reconstruction and renewal process enters its most active stage, and the rural people contribute to this revolutionary process by well performing their work by simply raising young livestock and making good provisions for spring sowing. But in urban areas the situation is quite different. There in urban areas is concentrated a greater part of intelligentsia and there is observed more political activity which give rise to the appearance of real democratic associations and movements in that prospering and perfecting the society. All these questions become the matter of the country's destiny, which confront the sluggishness of the party renewal policy and this caused such complicated situation in the country. This was revealed in the report of our party and state leader Batmonh.

The plenum participants freely exchanged their views on the present situation, and I can hardly compare the present plenum with the previous ones concerning the party renewal and the intensification of its activities. [end recording]

Our correspondent met with Mongolian cosmonaut (Guravchev), who is a member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

[Begin recording in Mongolian fading into English] Now in this complicated period of our society and the party life, its past and future is becoming the most important question. Being a member of the Mongolian People's

Revolutionary Party Central Committee, I have never seen such businesslike and serious plenum. The previous plenums didn't always attack such thorny problems, and this is why we have to confront such situations. I think that the new Mongolian organizations and parties have played a very important role in the country's life. All people who spoke at the plenum underlined the necessity of calling the extraordinary party congress. As far as the resignation of the full staff of the MPRP Central Committee Politbureau is concerned, the members of the party Central Committee tend to support this question. [end recording]

These were interviews by members of the eighth party plenum, which continues its work today.

Batmonh's Proposals Supported

*OW1403111790 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] In Ulaanbaator, the Eighth Plenum of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party discusses party reorganization for the third day running. In his report at the plenum Monday, party leader and President Jambyn Batmonh proposed to convene an extraordinary party congress on April the 10th and to remove the constitutional provision on the leading role of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. He also proposed that the Politburo and the Central Committee secretaries should resign in full staff. The majority in the party Central Committee support these proposals.

Political Groups Issue Statement

*OW1403131990 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] The Mongolian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Mongolian Democratic Association, Social Democratic Movement, the New Progressive Union, and the Union of Mongolian Students have lodged Thursday [as heard] a statement to the ongoing plenary meeting of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, asking it to explain the reasons for taking up the issues relating to the state and government leadership. These new democratic movements believe that petitions are not within the immediate frame of reference and should be debated at the parliament. They reiterated the demands that affect separation of power at state, government, and party levels.

More on Statement

*LD1303175590 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 1603 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN Corr.)—Two parties and four movements of the Mongolian opposition have called on the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee to only discuss internal party matters at its present plenum. In an appeal to the Central Committee, which was published on Tuesday, they refer to the plenum agenda point dealing with the incorporation into

the forthcoming parliamentary meeting of proposals on the chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium and the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It says in the appeal that questions connected with the leadership of the state and government touched on the interests of the Mongolian people and all political parties and forces in the country. The authors recall that the clear delineation between state, government, and party is a major demand of the opposition.

Student Union Issues Statement on Human Rights

*OW1403145090 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] The Mongolian Union of Students has issued a universal declaration of Mongolian students' rights at its recent full conference. They are based on the universal declaration of human rights, on the Constitution of Mongolia, and several international conventions on students' rights and education. The declaration contains provisions on students' political [words indistinct] democratic, social, economic, and educational rights.

Leaders of New Political Groups Discuss Platforms

*OW1403142590 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] The Party of the Nationalist Progress was created in Mongolia by leaders of the newly set up New Progressive Union. Taken to [words indistinct], one of its leaders, (Dabadshuren Humbolt), said that the party will act within the New Progressive Union. He said that the Party of the Nationalist Progress will rely on the progressive experience of the entire human kind and will not stay within the limits of the Marxist doctrine. Mr. (Humbolt) also said that the economy is never socialist or capitalist, so the Party of Nationalist Progress will work for international market economy in Mongolia. The decision on the Party of Nationalist Progress coalition with the other political forces in order to take part in the general election depends on the results of the ongoing Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Plenum, said (Humbolt).

Another party which has just been created in Mongolia is the Party of Free Labor. What makes it different from the other parties which have appeared in the country is that it was created under a common economic platform, said leader of the organizational committee of the party (Bayek). We stand for a soonest switchover to a market economy for free labor of men who own the means of production and as the results of his or her work [sentence as heard]. The Party of Free Labor will elaborate its own draft on cooperation, as the existing one is ineffective, said (Bayek). The Party of Free Labor expects the solidarity with other political forces demanding the full staff resignation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Politburo.

Council Proclaims Separation of Trade Unions*OW1403131390 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] The separation of the Union of Free Mongolian Trade Unions has been proclaimed in Mongolia. A decision was taken by the Presidium of the Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions, basing on the present Mongolian trade union. The three trade unions will be an independent movement totally rid of any party influence and they will be composed of broad trade unions [as heard], said the official. Soon the Mongolian Trade Union Central Council will hold their special session to discuss organizational matters related to the charter of the new trade union.

In the meantime, the Union for the Mongolian Trade Union Renovation denounces the present trade union leadership as unable to reform the trade union movement in Mongolia. The Union for Trade Union Renovation has recently delivered a petition to the chairman of the Mongolian Trade Union, Lubsantseren, demanding a total convocation of the Mongolian Trade Union Central Council plenum and the Central Council's full staff resignation, and the fixing of the date of the next trade union congress. It has officially stated that in case a split occurs in the Mongolian trade unions, the responsibility will rest with the conservative leadership of the movement.

Correction to Batmonh Delivers Speech*OW1303085290*

A rebroadcast by Ulaanbaatar International Service in English at 1200 GMT on 12 March allows for the following clarifications and fills to the item headlined "Plenum Opens 12 Mar; Batmonh Delivers Speech" published in the 12 March East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 9:

Page 10, column one, paragraph five, first sentence, make read: ...To renew and renovate means first of... (correcting bracketed words);

same paragraph, sentence two, make read: ...the society and various deformations directly produced by... (supplying indistinct words);

same page, column two, paragraph eight, sentence two, make read: ...premise the MPRP strives to cooperate with... (changing "tries" to "strives").

North Korea**PRC's Jiang Zemin Opens Pyongyang Visit 14 Mar****Arrives, Greeted by Kim Il-song***SK1403083090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of China, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane on an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song and senior party and state officials greeted Comrade Jiang Zemin and other Chinese guests.

The airport and streets of the capital city were decorated beautifully and wrapped in a festive mood to greet the friendly envoy of the fraternal Chinese people and were overflowing with the feelings of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Thousands of Pyongyang citizens turned out to the airport with flags of the two countries, flowers and welcome decorations in their hands to greet the friendly envoy of the Chinese people.

Put up at the airport were slogan-boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the great Communist Party of China!" "Warm welcome to Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China!" And "Long live the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the parties and peoples of Korea and China!"

When Comrade Kim Il-song came out to the airport to greet Comrade Jiang Zemin, stormy cheers of "manse!" (hurrah) burst forth.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; and other senior party and state officials Yon Hyong-muk, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, Han Song-yong, Hyon Mu-kwang, Hong Song-nam, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki, Kang Hui-won, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hui, Hwang Chang-yop, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Ki-pok, Kim Yun-hyok and Kim Hwan; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; O Hyong-chin, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, now staying in the homeland; members and alternate members of the Party Central Committee in Pyongyang; department directors of the Party Central Committee; chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council; senior officials of the central organs and working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army; senior officials of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press; and Chu Chang-chun, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of China, were present at the airport.

Also present were Wen Yezhan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the DPRK, his embassy officials, officials of the liaison office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission, Chinese guests staying in Korea and Chinese students studying in Korea.

At 11:30 A.M. the plane carrying the Chinese guests landed at the airport.

Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Jiang Zemin and warmly hugged him.

Comrade Jiang Zemin exchanged greetings with the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the members of the Political Bureau.

Comrade Jiang Zemin was accompanied by Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee; Zhu Liang, member of the Central Committee of the CPC and head of its International Liaison Department; Qi Huaiyuan, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zeng Qinghong, deputy director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the CPC; and other suite members.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

The national anthems of China and Korea were played.

Comrade Jiang Zemin in company with Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army while a 21 gun salute boomed.

The two party leaders were presented with fragrant flowers by children, working women, officials of the Chinese Embassy here and Chinese students studying in Korea.

The citizens cordially welcomed the guests with warm feelings of friendship and revolutionary fraternity towards the Chinese people, shouting "Welcome, Jiang Zemin" and "Korea-China friendship."

Comrade Jiang Zemin in company with Comrade Kim Il-song walked past the cheering crowd, waving to them.

'Warm Welcome' in Pyongyang

SK1403054890 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT*
14 Mar 90

[Text] *Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)*—The streets of Pyongyang were decorated in festive attire today to greet Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, paying an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Set up here and there along the route were slogan boards reading "warm welcome to Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China!," "Long live the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the parties and peoples of Korea and China!," and "Warm congratulations to the fraternal Chinese people on their achievements in socialist construction!," posters depicting the Korea-China friendship and various festive decorations.

The national flags of Korea and China were flying on flagpoles and street lamp posts.

Squares and streets of the capital city were crowded with more than 500,000 people.

Working people, school youth and children warmly welcomed the friendly envoy of the Chinese people with flags of Korea and China, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands along the 12 kilometre long route from the West Pyongyang Railway Station Plaza where a welcome arch was set up to Kumsong Street through Hasin and Yongung streets, the boulevard before the People's Palace of Culture, the road between the Mansudae Art Theatre and the Grand People's Study House, the Kim Il-song Square, the Changjon Intersection, the road before the Chollima Statue and the Arch of Triumph.

The motorcade which left the airport headed for the city center of Pyongyang amidst the welcome of the crowds of Sunan and Hyongjesan districts.

A welcome function took place at the West Pyongyang Railway Station Plaza in honour of Comrade Jiang Zemin.

Many young men in general's uniforms of the Koguryo Dynasty blew horn bugles.

Working women presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jiang Zemin.

On the Hasin and Yongung streets the guests received warm welcome from working people of Sosong District.

The Kim Il-song Square presented a grand and gorgeous festive scene to greet the friendly envoy of the Chinese people.

Artistes presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jiang Zemin.

Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented a Korea-China friendship statuette to Comrade Jiang Zemin.

The Chinese people's favourite lion dance, dragon dance and red ribbon dance and acrobatic feats were performed in the square.

After leaving the square, the motorcade passed the Changion intersection which was a sea of rolling waves of flowers and arrived at the Arch of Triumph.

A children's union ceremony took place at the approach to the Arch of Triumph.

The guests were warmly welcomed by Korean People's Army officers and men on the road in front of the Friendship Tower.

They were enthusiastically welcomed not only along the route but also from the windows and verandahs of high-rise apartment houses on either side of the thoroughfare.

The motorcade passed through the Yonghung intersection and entered Kumsong Street lined with thousands of working people and students.

The crowds enthusiastically welcomed the guests, wishing the fraternal Chinese people new success in their endeavours to powerfully accelerate socialist construction and implement the decisions of the 13th Party Congress and the decisions of the 5th plenary meeting of the 13th Party Central Committee under the tested guidance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China centering around Comrade Jiang Zemin.

Receives Friendship Statuette

*SK1403050890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK, today was presented with a Korea-China friendship statuette at the Kim Il-song Square.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], and Comrade Jiang Zemin arrived at the square amid enthusiastic welcome of the crowds.

Artists presented them with fragrant flowers.

Comrade Jiang Zemin was presented with the statuette by Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

Choe Mun-son said he was presenting the statuette to Comrade Jiang Zemin in honor of his visit to Korea, a statuette which represents the unshakable will of the two parties and two peoples who had fought in the same trench against imperialists in the past and would always fight shoulder to shoulder in the future, too.

Comrade Jiang Zemin expressed thanks for the wonderful statuette.

Holds Talks With Kim Il-song

*SK1403103090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—Talks were held here today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], and Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Yun Ki-pok, member and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Kim Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK; Chu Chang-chun, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of China; and Kang Sok-chu, alternate member of the Central Committee of the WPK and first vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Present on the opposite side were Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee; Zhu Liang, member of the Central Committee of the CPC and head of its International Liaison Department; Qi Huaiyuan, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zeng Qinghong, deputy director of the general office of the Central Committee of the CPC; Wen Yezhan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK; and other suite members.

The talks were held in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Gives Speech at Banquet

*SK1403103690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall this evening in honor of Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Il-song, conducting Comrade Jiang Zemin, appeared in the banquet hall amid warm welcome of the attendants.

The band struck up the national anthems of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

Comrade Jiang Zemin spoke next.

Invited there together with Comrade Jiang Zemin were the cadres accompanying him and the suite members.

Officials of the Embassy of the PRC here and Chinese guests staying in Korea were also present on invitation.

Attending the banquet were Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and premier of the Administration Council; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the WPK; Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Han Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the WPK; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Pak Nam-ki, Hwang Chang-yop and Yun Ki-pok, secretaries of the C.C., the WPK; Chu Chang-chun, member of the C.C., the WPK and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China; members and alternate members of the C.C. and the WPK in Pyongyang; directors of departments of the C.C., the WPK; chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council; leading officials of the Central organs and working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army; and leading officials of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press.

The banquet proceeded all along in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

DPRK Media Welcome, Laud Jiang Zemin's Visit

'Goodwill Envoy' Awaited

SK1403024090 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0000 GMT 14 Mar 90

[NODONG SINMUN 14 March editorial: "We Warmly Receive the Fraternal Chinese People's Goodwill Envoy"]

[Text] At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, will arrive in Pyongyang today to pay an official, goodwill visit to our country.

Respected Comrade Jiang Zemin will come to our country, the first foreign visit since he assumed the heavy responsibilities of general secretary. A meaningful event, the visit to our country by Comrade Jiang Zemin clearly shows that fraternal goodwill ties and militant friendship between the two countries, two parties, and two peoples of Korea and China are being consistently further strengthened generation after generation. Our people warmly [yollyorhui] welcome and warmly [tugopke] receive Comrade Jiang Zemin, who will come to our country with friendly sentiment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of Korea declared: Korean-Chinese friendship is traditional friendship which was forged with blood in a joint struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve victory in the causes of peace and socialism, and is a solid friendship which has been endlessly strengthened and developed through mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries and meetings between them.

Comrade Jiang Zemin will visit our country at a time when friendship between the Korean and Chinese people has reached a new, higher level. In the protracted arduous struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialism, the people of Korea and China, while always depending upon each other and being united, have jointly fought and opened a road to victory. During the Fatherland's Liberation War, in particular, the fraternal Chinese people sent the Volunteer Forces, composed of their excellent sons and daughters, thus helping, with blood, our people's struggle for justice. This was a living example of noble proletarian internationalism. Truly, while jointly passing the hills of trials and jointly waging bloody decisive battles, the people of Korea and China have shared life and death and joys and sorrow and are also today standing shoulder to shoulder on the common front for the victory of the socialist cause. In this process, the people of our two countries have come to have deep trust and friendship unshakable by any wind and to be strongly linked by inseparable ties of friendship and unity. Korean-Chinese friendship is friendship between class brothers who are strongly united into one because their past situations were identical to each other and because their current struggles have common goals, and is friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms who not only have shared the same destiny in waging struggles in stern revolutionary storms but also will share the same destiny in the future.

Because it is based upon deep comradely trust between the leaders of the two countries and their noble revolutionary moral obligations, Korean-Chinese friendship could develop into an invincible friendship. Through this friendship, the two peoples have been victorious all along, overcoming various storms and trials since it took deep root amid the flames of revolutionary struggle and could also develop into a noble friendship which gives the people of our countries confidence, courage, joys, and encouragement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song earlier formed relations of particular intimacy with Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Xiaoping and has endlessly consolidated them. Last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited China and met with respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin and other party and state leaders of China and further fostered friendship with them. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will again meet with Comrade Jiang Zemin this time. This demonstrates at home and abroad how powerful traditional Korean-Chinese friendship, which is based upon the relations of intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and upon their revolutionary moral obligations, is. Our people are very much satisfied that Korean-Chinese friendship has been endlessly consolidated and developed.

New revolutionary changes are taking place in China, today. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people have built a prosperous and developing socialist state in the vast Chinese land by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. Also, since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in particular, they have brought about great achievements in their struggle to build socialism with Chinese characteristics by maintaining the four cardinal principles and making reforms and opening their doors.

The fact that China repressed the antirevolutionary riot last year, thereby achieving stability and unity, and repelled the imperialists' interference in its internal affairs and antirevolutionary offensive was of great significance in defending the revolutionary gains won with blood and the socialist system and in consistently pioneering the socialist road which the people have chosen themselves. Through this historic victory, the faith that only socialism can save China and that only socialism can develop China is more firmly embedded in the hearts of the people of many nations of China.

The Chinese people endlessly trust the CPC and firmly believe that in their real life, they can only achieve the victory of the socialist cause under the party's leadership. Today, the Chinese people have all launched themselves in the struggle to solidify the successes already achieved and to realize new goals for the nineties under the refined leadership of the CPC leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin in its core. Because the party's leadership has been strengthened and the ideological and political work deepened in all fields, the willingness and creativity of the popular masses are highly exerted and the construction for socialist modernization is vigorously accelerated.

In China, the socialist system is solidified and developed with each passing day, and the people's living standard is being enhanced. All the successes attained by the Chinese people realistically confirms the historical fact that the way to realize the epochal yearning of the popular masses to do away with the exploitation and oppression

of man inflicted by man and to live independently as masters of their own destiny is to follow the road of socialism.

The CPC consistently implements an independent, sovereign, and peace-loving external policy, opposes the imperialists' policy of domination, contributes greatly to the cause of peace in Asia and the world, and actively endeavors to develop friendly relations with many countries of the world and to establish a fair international order. Our people are truly glad that the CPC and the Chinese people have been scoring great success in the socialist revolution and construction and that the position and influence of the PRC are increasing in the international arena with each passing day.

Our people send full support and solidarity to the Chinese people's just cause of reunifying the entire country on their policy of one country of two systems. The relations between the two countries of Korea and China are like those between lips and teeth and the revolutionary causes of the two peoples are connected as one. The CPC and the Chinese people, today as well, as they did in the past, are actively supporting and encouraging our people's just cause of socialist construction and the peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are grateful for this.

The visit to our country by Comrade Jiang Zemin will strongly demonstrate the aspiration and will of the parties and peoples of the two countries to struggle to the end together for the victory of the socialist cause, resolutely adhering to the revolutionary principles and under the socialist banner. Our people, who always value highly the immortal Korea-China friendship, will, in the future as well, jointly advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people and do everything they can to further embellish and develop Korea-China friendship generation to generation. Our people truly wish that the visit to our country by the respected Comrade Jiang Zemin will bring forth great success.

Newspaper Editorials Cited

*SK1403051690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and other papers here today carry editorials welcoming the official goodwill visit to Korea by Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Respected Comrade Jiang Zemin is coming to our country on his first foreign visit after he assumed the heavy responsibility of the general secretary, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

The current Korean visit of Comrade Jiang Zemin, is a significant event which will record another brilliant chapter in the history of Korea-China friendship. It is a

clear token of the bonds of fraternal friendship and militant fraternity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China constantly growing stronger generation after generation.

Our people warmly welcome Comrade Jiang Zemin who is coming to our country with the feelings of friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated:

"The Korea-China friendship is a traditional one sealed with blood in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against imperialism, and a solid one which has steadily grown in strength and developed through mutual visits and meetings between the leaders of the two countries."

Comrade Jiang Zemin is visiting Korea at a time when the friendship between the two peoples has reached a new height.

Korea-China friendship is one between class brothers closely united into one for the commonness of their past position and the goal of their present-day struggle. It is also a friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have struggled, sharing the same destiny in the rigorous storms of the revolution, and will do the same in the future.

The friendship between Korea and China has become an unbreakable and precious friendship because it is based on close comradely trust and noble revolutionary sense of obligation between the leaders of the two countries, says the editorial, adding:

The meeting of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with Comrade Jiang Zemin this time will powerfully demonstrate at home and abroad the might of the traditional friendship between Korea and China based on the intimacy and revolutionary sense of obligation between the leaders of the two countries. The Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, have built a developing and prosperous socialist state on the vast land of China by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard working. In particular, since the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC, they have made great achievements in their efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics by maintaining four cardinal principles and carrying on reforms and opening to the outside world.

Last year the Chinese people quelled the counterrevolutionary riot, achieved stability and unity and repulsed the imperialist interference and counterrevolutionary offensive. It is of weighty significance in defending the gains of the revolution and the socialist system they have won at the cost of blood and invariably hewing the path of socialism chosen by them. Today the Chinese people have turned out as one man in the endeavours to consolidate the achievements they have already made and obtain the new targets of the 1990s under the tested guidance of the leadership of the CPC centering around Comrade Jiang Zemin.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the CPC and the Chinese people have registered great achievements in socialist revolution and construction and the position and influence of the People's Republic of China have increased day by day in the international arena. They extend full support and solidarity for the Chinese people in their just cause of reunifying the whole country in accordance with the policy of "one country, two systems."

Comrade Jiang Zemin's visit to Korea will powerfully demonstrate the desire and will of the two parties and two peoples to fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with each other for the victory of the cause of socialism, steadfastly adhering to the revolutionary principle and the banner of socialism, declares the editorial.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an editorial titled "warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people," which says the Korean people sincerely wish respected Comrade Jiang Zemin big success in his Korean visit.

DPRK Journalists Deny Power Shift in Offing

OW1403134890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT
14 Mar 90

[Text] Punmunjom, Korea, March 14 KYODO—North Korean journalists covering truce talks here Wednesday denied as "impossible" Western media reports that North Korean President Kim Il-song may shift his power to his son Kim Chong-il next month.

The reporters, covering the 455th North-South truce meeting, said the reality is that North Korea is in the era of Kim Chong-il already, and the relationship between the two leaders will not take the form of a "power transition."

They said the reports are "impossible" and added such reports reflect "desires" that something will happen in Pyongyang similar to the sweeping changes in Eastern Europe.

Reports have circulated in the West after KYODO news service reported earlier this month that North Korea had notified China of Kim Il-song's retirement as leader and of the power shift to his son after April 15, his 78th birthday.

Indications were growing that Kim Chong-il, 48, will be elected president at the first session of the parliament after the elections on April 22 of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), North Korea's legislature body.

The deputies to the current SPA were elected in November 1986. It is unprecedented for North Korea to hold parliamentary elections before the deputies' four-year terms expire.

However, the schedule for a convention of the Korea Workers' Party or a general meeting of its Central

Committee, which are empowered to choose the party chief, has not yet been revealed.

China's Communist Party chief Jiang Zemin went to Pyongyang Wednesday for a three-day visit to meet with Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

North Korean reporters here said the 17th session of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party was held between January 5 and 9.

One North Korean journalist said the election schedule was moved up to show that the nation will not change even if the world and Eastern Europe change.

Kim Il-song Receives GDR Ambassador

SK1303102890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 13 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Hans Maretzki, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and a GDR Embassy official were on hand.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

CPRF Holds News Conference on Fourth Tunnel

SK1303122790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1225 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Report on a news conference by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, CPRF, on the afternoon of 12 March at the People's Palace of Culture, with foreign and domestic correspondents—recorded]

[Text] Respectfully placed in the forefront of the press conference site is a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. The press conference was attended by reporters from publication and press organs in Pyongyang, including NODONG SINMUN, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee; foreign reporters; and functionaries concerned with publications from foreign embassies in our country. We will now report on the press conference.

[Begin recording of unidentified moderator] As of now, the press conference has begun. In a statement issued on 6 March the spokesman of the DPRK Ministry of the People's Armed Forces exposed the background of the so-called fourth tunnel incident and clarified our principled stand on it. Since then, we have received many requests for more details about the credibility of the fourth tunnel from our press circles. Therefore, we have arranged this press conference today. Major General Kim Yong-chol from the DPRK Ministry of Armed Forces will make a statement first. [end recording]

[Begin Kim Yong-chol recording] After fabricating the so-called fourth tunnel incident, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are, of late, noisily kicking up an anti-North and anti-Republic commotion against us, using the incident as an excuse. Because of this the situation in our country has become more tense. As has already been made public to the world, on 3 March the South Korean puppets kicked off the so-called commotion of tunnel penetration actions, inviting high-ranking officers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and members of the enemy side to the Military Armistice Commission into the area in the eastern sector of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. After that, they issued a press statement through puppet Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun slandering us. Since then, the puppets have kicked off a confrontational commotion against us every day by mobilizing various government-patronized organs of propaganda.

Such being the situation, a statement by the spokesman of our Ministry of the People's Armed Forces has already clarified our view. The statement said the so-called tunnel that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are clamoring about has nothing to do with us. It also noted that the so-called fourth tunnel is nothing but a smear commotion and a smear drama against our Republic—a drama produced for insidious political purposes. However, as the enemies' insidious smear commotion still continues, in today's press conference we will more concretely inform you of the truth of the fourth tunnel incident that was fabricated by these enemies.

First of all I will tell you that the so-called fourth tunnel is a faked drama concocted by the South Korean puppets in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists. We can prove in many ways that the so-called fourth tunnel incident kicked off by the enemies is a fabrication and a fake. First, all pieces of evidence presented by the enemies that the tunnel is for the North's southward invasion are too false and fictitious. Thus far the enemies have generally presented four or so pieces of evidence. One such proof is that the letters Korean reunification were painted on a wall of the tunnel. Another piece of evidence is that the tunnel slopes upward in the southern direction from north, which they claim makes it easier to drain water while digging the tunnel. Therefore, they claim it is a tunnel dug by the North. Also, a piece of evidence that they claim is that they discovered an insulator, a sleeper, a wire, and so forth in the tunnel.

Now, I will explain in detail how all of the evidence that they presented is preposterous and fictitious. First of all, as to the letters Korean reunification, such an expression is not used in spoken or written language by the people or the officers and men of the People's Army. When we speak of reunification, we use the word national reunification. The enemies argued on the discovery of these letters: Korean reunification. They did so because they thought that because the North expresses Korea as choson, and the South expresses Korea as hanguk, the discovered letters Korean reunification would probably lead people to believe that the tunnel is definitely a

tunnel dug by the North. Therefore, the enemies' argument on the discovery of the word Korean reunification in the tunnel more clearly proves that the tunnel incident is a fake and a plot.

One proof claimed by the enemies is that the tunnel which is said to have been discovered does not slope upward in the northern direction from south but slopes upward in the southern direction from north. This shows that the enemies' announcement cannot (?cheat) our data.

According to the announcement of a puppet reconnaissance unit on 8 March, the tunnel was filled with water 40-cm deep. Therefore, we are confused at whether the claim of a U.S. engineering expert is correct or the announcement of the puppet reconnaissance unit is correct. We do not know which of these two contradictory claims is correct. Anyway, these two contradictory claims prove that the so-called fourth tunnel incident is nothing but a faked plot. The enemies presented evidence: that an insulator, a sleeper, a wire, and so forth, which they claimed were discovered in the tunnel, are ours. However, they failed to show these items when they kicked off a tunnel penetration commotion at the site. After the statement by the spokesman from our Ministry of the People's Armed Forces was issued the rascals showed what they called sleepers and so forth. Thus, they began to kick off the second fabrication drama. Also, the rascals kicked off the so-called second fabrication drama by turning the letters Korean reunification into national reunification as soon as our spokesman's statement was issued.

Moreover, the enemies claimed that they showed these things, including the letters Korean reunification, to domestic and foreign reporters when they kicked off the so-called tunnel penetration commotion on the site on 3 March. However, they failed to show on the television screen these things as well as reporters who had seen them.

All of these facts tell us that, although the enemies declared the so-called fourth tunnel was a tunnel for southward invasion, they have failed to show any material evidence which proves this. Without showing any evidence, they just say that the fourth tunnel is a tunnel dug by the North. This cannot convince anyone. Today is the era of science. The enemies should show clear evidence.

The size of the tunnel announced by the enemies also proves that the fourth tunnel incident is a fake and a plot. The size of the tunnel announced by them varied. They have said that the tunnel is two meters high and two meters wide. Sometimes, they have said that it is 1.8 meters high and 1.7 meters wide. They also announced that the tunnel is capable of letting 30,000 troops and artillery pieces pass in an hour. Such a dome-shaped, small tunnel cannot let even a small military command vehicle pass. A small military command vehicle is 1.7 to 1.9 meters wide and 1.8 to 2.0 meters high. The enemies

this time announced that the fourth tunnel is dome-shaped. Admitting this, small military vehicles can pass through it in terms of its width, but cannot pass through it in terms of its height. Therefore, it is preposterous that artillery pieces, which are larger in size than a small military vehicle, can pass through the tunnel. Our artillery piece is 2.7 to 2.9 meters wide and 2.6 to 2.7 meters high. We have no artillery piece that is capable of passing through the tunnel. Also, there is no need for artillery pieces to pass through the tunnel. We cannot but say that this is the enemies' (?logic), which makes the people of the world laugh.

In fact, I think that by saying that this tunnel is large enough for 30,000 troops and artillery pieces to pass through in an hour is a deceit by the enemy, who is even ignorant of rudimentary, arithmetical calculations. It is inconceivable that 30,000 troops could pass through the tunnel.

Generally speaking, the shoulders of soldiers who are carrying arms are estimated at 60 to 80 cm each in width. Only when we suppose that the width of the tunnel is two meters at the maximum and when we suppose that the narrowest shouldered soldiers are passing through this tunnel can three persons pass through in a column of three rows.

Because an hour is 60 minutes and a minute is 60 seconds, an hour is 3,600 seconds. If three men pass through a second, how many people can pass through? Please, reporters at home and abroad, calculate! According to our calculations, at most approximately 10,800 men an hour can pass through.

The enemy's announcement that 30,000 people an hour can pass through along with large-scale artillery pieces is a fake, which is inconsistent with arithmetical calculations. Furthermore, it is obvious that this announcement is a sheer fabrication, which is fully contrary to military principles.

The reason why we have considered the fourth tunnel incident as a fabrication and an intrigue is more clearly proved by the site of the tunnel and by a look at the contents of the enemy's reports about the current situation of the tunnel.

According to the map made public by the enemy, we cannot yet discern a direction in the stretch of tunnel. And the enemy said that there is knee-deep standing water in the tunnel, 40-cm high. What does this current situation stand for?

As you see on the enemy's map, the enemy announced that the tunnel was dug beginning from the mid-slope of the mountain, and that the exit of the tunnel is expected to stretch through to the the mid-slope of the opposite side of the mountain. The enemy said that 30,000 troops and artillery pieces can pass through this tunnel. In the mid-slope of the mountain after passing through this tunnel, can they break [word indistinct] or can they be

carried into the next post loaded on peoples' backs with the artillery dissembled? This does not make any sense at all.

If 30,000 troops pass through the tunnel, where should the 30,000 troops at the exit of the tunnel go? The enemy said the tunnel is aimed at a surprise attack on the South. In origin, [passage indistinct]. Can the tunnel be one for a surprise attack on the South? This itself is contrary to military principles.

According to the materials of the enemy, more than 1,000 meters, one km, needs to be dug, if the tunnel is to stretch to the South side.

As I have already said, there is standing water knee-deep in the tunnel. A conclusion that we can make here is that the whereabouts of the tunnel exit are as yet unknown. Thus, we are sure that the whereabouts of the exit of the tunnel have not been predicted yet, whether it will stretch toward the South, the east, or the west.

And, according to the enemy's announcement about the present state of the tunnel, this tunnel is one which has been left to the whims of nature. This is because there is standing water 40-cm deep. In addition, the purpose and use of the tunnel are not known yet. In other words, judging from the present state of the tunnel, no one can tell if it is a natural cave or a mine pit, which was abandoned after being used by people in the past, or a tunnel dug during the last war. Thus, quickly saying that this tunnel is aimed at a so-called surprise attack on the South cannot be viewed as anything more than a fake and plot originating from vicious political motives.

Under the present circumstances—with no evidence of a southward invasion—it has been said that the enemy decided at around 1600 that this was surely a tunnel from the North with only the discovery of the shaft, and then the enemy began to dig a tunnel from the opposite site. This announcement is plausible at first glance. We, however, think it is self-evident that digging a tunnel from the opposite site by mobilizing large numbers of personnel and excavators is a premeditated, fabricated fake, and a prepared drama.

I would like to make clear again the fact that the fourth underground tunnel incident is a slander by the enemy and a fabrication. We have no strategy for a southward invasion in the first place. We do not have one.

In the political domain, we declared a long time ago that we have no intention of enforcing our system and ideas upon the South, and we have put this intent into practice. Rather, we put forth a reunification policy to peacefully reunify the fatherland, leaving the present ideas and systems in the North and South untouched, and we have made all kinds of efforts to carry out this policy.

Also, in the military domain, we have made only sincere efforts and have taken positive measures to alleviate tension and to remove the danger of war, rather than

launching a southward invasion. As you reporters from at home and abroad know, we have advanced numerous peaceful proposals so far. We advanced a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, a proposal for a large-scale phased reduction of forces, a proposal on the four principles for guaranteeing peace, and a proposal to stop conducting large-scale war exercises. Also, in recent years we unilaterally reduced our troops by 100,000 and assigned 100,000 troops from the front line to socialist construction. At this very moment, our People's Army officers and men are working hard, peacefully constructing the Sunchon vinalon complex. Since last year, our soldiers have participated in the construction of a 1,000-ri-long waterway to draw water from the Sohae lock gate into fertile paddies in the North and South Hwanghae Provinces and the North and South Pyongan Provinces. Our soldiers are also working at construction sites on highways to change the appearance of the country.

In this respect, I can say that the fourth underground tunnel incident, concocted by the enemy, is nothing but a fabrication designed to slander us as being someone who pursues southward invasion. Therefore, I think that the enemy's slander defiles us and is a challenge to the world's peace-loving people.

This underground tunnel is not for southward invasion. So, I will tell you who dug this underground tunnel. If I tell my conclusion first, it is clear that the fourth underground tunnel, which the enemy has babbled that it discovered, is not an underground tunnel for southward invasion. We concluded that this is an underground tunnel for northward invasion that, just like the first, second, and third underground tunnels of the past, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets dug and are planning to use.

We have reasons to think and say so. Why do we say that this underground tunnel, which the enemy said it discovered, is an underground tunnel that it is planning to use? The first reason why we can say so is, among other reasons, because of the enemy's moves just before it announced the underground tunnel incident to the world. On 20 February, the Defense Security Command of the puppet South Korean Army forcibly took away and detained the editor in chief and the chief of the International Department of SEGYE ILBO and began a so-called investigation. The reason was that SEGYE ILBO carried an article on the incident concerning the so-called underground tunnel located on the eastern section of the MDL. I think that all of you reporters know that on 22 February, the first radio [Seoul Domestic Service] reports and other South Korean media reports extensively covered this investigation. Prior to this, THE WASHINGTON POST and other U.S. newspapers had carried articles on an underground tunnel. In response to this, the puppet Ministry of National Defense said at first what was discovered was not an underground tunnel. It said later that it was a natural cave.

Of course, on 3 March, Yi Sang-hun, puppet minister of national defense, said that the ministry did so to protect secrets or to prevent possible provocations from the North. However, we have a different opinion on this. How do we view this? First, we know that late last year, the secret that the enemy had started digging underground tunnels for northward invasion began to leak to the press. Second, we also know that to gag the press, the enemy forcibly took away and detained the people related to this leak and conducted investigations. Also, the puppet Ministry of National Defense said that (?they did not dig any tunnel for northward invasion), that there was no underground tunnel, or that what was described as an underground tunnel was found to be a natural cave. We think that when they were not able to settle the controversy even by doing so, on 3 March they created a slanderous drama in which they described a shaft—that they themselves began to dig for a northward invasion—as a counter shaft, and linked this counter shaft to a natural cave underground, and held a press conference and released a statement in which they said that this natural cave was an underground tunnel that the North had dug to launch a surprise attack against the South.

The second reason why we say that the fourth underground tunnel, which was discovered this time, is a tunnel for the enemy's northward invasion is because we have unequivocal information that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have begun digging underground tunnels to infiltrate the northern half of the Republic. Since the early 1970's, the South Korean puppets have dragged numerous construction experts and technicians from the United States. They were given instructions for inspecting tunnels for divisions and corps for the puppet armed forces. The South Korean puppets brought in ultramodern drilling equipment from foreign countries. They began to send drilling equipment to areas south of the MDL on a large scale, including domestically-produced equipment. They began digging northbound underground tunnels in approximately 180 points south of the MDL, including areas inside the DMZ, under the pretext of inspecting something. Our soldiers deployed on the front line heard the sounds of explosions and of machines digging underground tunnels. Therefore, our People's Army soldiers have carefully watched this. This is what actually took place. Therefore, we conclude that the so-called fourth underground tunnel, which the enemy announced it discovered, is one of the numerous underground tunnels that it has dug for northward invasion.

The third reason why we say that the fourth underground tunnel is an underground tunnel for northward invasion is because the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have not changed their strategy for a northward invasion, and because their strategy has reached the stage in which it will be put into practice. What is the U.S. imperialists' new policy of aggression? In a word, the new U.S. policy of aggression is to turn the entire world into a place that is dominated by the U.S.-style

freedom and democracy. The Bush administration has babbled that this strategy is the so-called new world theory. The U.S. policy toward Korea, which is based upon this new world theory, is to eternally nestle down in South Korea, to occupy the North and defeat the northern half of our Republic if an opportunity arises for using South Korea as a spring board, and, in the long run, to turn all of the Korean peninsula into a place for confrontation among the powerful countries. The South Korean puppets' strategy toward the North is also a strategy for northward invasion. An aggressive policy and an aggressive strategy will surely beget bellicose military actions and adventurist military actions. It is not an overstatement to say that this is a firm truth and an inviolable law.

According to this strategy, the enemy deployed more than 80 percent of the combat troops of the puppet armed forces in (?front line areas) close to the MDL. This is what the enemy itself made public. In South Korea, there are four field armies that have numerous corps and divisions under their command. Three out of four are deployed very close to the MDL. The main forces of the other field armies, in the rear, are also deployed in (?front line areas). Eighty percent of the tanks, 80 percent of field artillery pieces, and almost 100 percent of ground [words indistinct] are deployed in (?front line areas). After deploying forces like this, the enemy is planning to strike at the northern half of the Republic if an opportunity arises. Striking into the heart of the North if an opportunity arises and taking our strategically important positions if an opportunity arises are the rascals' policy and strategy.

The eastern section of the front line, where the enemy announced it discovered the fourth underground tunnel this time, is an area that the enemy has always coveted since the previous war because of its military, strategic importance. How frantically did the enemy strive to take Peak No. (?1311) in the previous war? The enemy did so because it calculated that, if it takes that area where it said it discovered the fourth underground tunnel, it will be able to take the famous Mt. Kumgang and even Wonsan at a sweep. Such ambitions and plans by the enemy have not changed at all. However, on geographical terms, in that area on the front line, it is easy for us to defend, and it is very difficult for the enemy to attack. Also, our overall defense is watertight. Even the enemy knows this very well. We judge that, because they can in no way infiltrate our positions under these circumstances, the enemy resorted to the tunneling operations in which it infiltrates our positions from underground. This strategy and the aggressive policy are enough to prove that the fourth underground tunnel is one of numerous underground tunnels for northward invasion that the enemy has dug and is planning to use.

The reason why the fourth underground tunnel is an underground tunnel for northward invasion is clear if we carefully analyze the scale of the underground tunnel and its traffic capacity. The enemy has said that 30,000 troops can pass through this underground tunnel in an

hour together with field artillery pieces. As I told you earlier, it is clear that field artillery pieces and 30,000 troops cannot pass through this tunnel [in an hour]. We have analyzed the data made public by the enemy. This is a counter shaft that the enemy said it dug. This counter shaft is three meters wide and three meters high. The 105-mm field artillery pieces that the enemy has can pass through a shaft three meters wide and three meters high.

What attracts our attention is the enemy's claim that the tunnel, which the enemy dug for a northward invasion, is capable of letting 30,000 troops and artillery pieces pass through in an hour. This shows that the rascals had to concoct some kind of incident in order to make the people believe their plot.

Next, I would like to briefly state why the enemy is running amok so frantically with anti-Republic commotions after fabricating the incident of the fictitious fourth tunnel. In other words, the purpose the enemy has for concocting the incident of the fourth tunnel.

There could be many reasons why the enemy concocted such a slanderous incident. The first motive of the enemy is to block the influence of our new proposal for the peaceful reunification of the nation.

As everyone knows, early this year, we—out of a sheer desire to make the nineties the era of reunification—put forward an epochal proposal for demolishing the concrete wall built in the area south of the MDL and for realizing free travel and a full-scale opening. This proposal evoked the unanimous support and sympathy of all fellow countrymen and the peace-loving people of the world. However, only the South Korean puppets and the U.S. imperialist aggressors claimed that there are no barriers in the South, and that what is there is only an anti-tank blockade. Thus, they attempted to deceive objective world public opinion by way of excuse.

But the barriers have driven the enemy—who claimed that there are no barriers—into a corner, because they were built on the ground, not underground, and built in all areas of the front, not in one or two places. Accordingly, a new shocking incident such as the incident of the fourth tunnel was needed for the rascals to get rid of such a situation and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. This is precisely the conclusion which our investigation has reached.

We think that another reason the enemy had for concocting the incident of the tunnel is to appease, if only a little, the condemnation of the aggressive Team Spirit-90 joint military exercise by the people at home and abroad, and to find an excuse for staging this exercise to the end.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets never fail to mention that the Team Spirit joint military exercise is an annual defensive exercise. However, all the world's people are well aware that, judging from the basis of its policy for this exercise, it is an aggressive war exercise led by the United States, that judging from the process in the course of this exercise, it is a flunkeyist

nation-selling war exercise for the South Korean puppets to aim a gun at the hearts of the same fellow countrymen in collaboration with outside forces, and that judging from the content of the exercise and manpower and equipment mobilized in the exercise, it is a nuclear war exercise designed to drive fellow countrymen into the horror of a nuclear war.

Therefore, voices denouncing this exercise are resounding from everywhere more loudly than ever before. Being unable to ignore such voices of condemnation any longer, the enemy needed a new means for diverting world public opinion elsewhere at any cost and for staging the exercise to the end. Thus, our Ministry of the People's Armed Forces stresses that the incident of the tunnel is the very drama which the enemy hurriedly prepared and hastily staged.

We think that the third purpose of the enemy for concocting the incident of the tunnel is to bridge over the crisis of colonial military fascist rule, which is growing acute in South Korea with each passing day. From the outset, it has been a stereotyped technique of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to evade a crisis by fabricating a smear incident whenever such a crisis is created.

Today our people and the soldiers of the People's Army cannot suppress indignation and anger against anti-Republic commotions waged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. We are closely watching the smearing and slanderous maneuvers continuously waged by the enemy. The No Tae-u group should be keenly aware what effects its criminal maneuvers of adhering to anti-Republic commotions over the fictitious incident will have upon peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation, and upon overall North-South relations. The rascals should frankly admit that the fourth tunnel which they announced this time is the tunnel for their northward invasion, and should apologize to all the people of the nation and to world public opinion.

We urge the South Korean puppets to immediately take a step to discontinue the slanderous maneuvers over the incident of the tunnel, which has nothing to do with us, to tear down the concrete wall, a symbol of the North-South confrontation and national division, and to stop the offensive and (?aggressive) "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise. We call on the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea to return to their den by taking along all of their aggressive weapons including nuclear weapons. [end recording]

[Unidentified moderator] Now, you, the reporters, may ask questions.

[NODONG SINMUN reporter] I am a NODONG SINMUN reporter. The South Koreans announced that a military dog was killed by the explosion of a rock mine while searching the so-called tunnel. The South Korean puppets claimed this as if we had laid a rock mine there. What is your answer to this?

[Kim Yong-chol] We also had a report that a military dog was killed in the course of searching the so-called tunnel by the enemy. However, we have many doubts about the military dog. When people search and chase mobile objects, they use military dogs, releasing the dog themselves. However, when they search fixed objects such as a tunnel, people and dogs act together. But the enemy announced that only a military dog was killed.

The enemy's announcement itself is questionable. We are under the impression that this report is also a smear. The enemy also announced that we laid a rock mine in order to hinder the enemy's tunnel-searching operation. Can you imagine that we could obstruct such an operation by laying only one rock mine in the tunnel? In short, their claim that a military dog was killed by the explosion of a rock mine is itself a smear and a fabrication.

[TONGIL SINMUN reporter] I am a TONGIL SINMUN reporter. Reports said that the South Korean puppets are carrying out the work of digging tunnels for northward invasion. Will you please explain about this more?

[Kim] It is our observation that the construction of the tunnels for northward invasion by the enemy began in the early seventies. Inviting a number of engineers and experts in the construction of tunnels from the United States since that time, the enemy has systematically educated their regiments, divisions and corps of the puppet army in the construction of tunnels.

Based on this, the enemy began the construction of tunnels in more than 180 places in areas south of the MDL, including the Demilitarized Zone, on the supposed pretext of searching for tunnels.

Even today, our soldiers serving in the frontline area can hear explosions and the sounds of machines which may be used by the enemy for digging tunnels. Thus, we have been keenly watching the enemy's movements.

The construction of the tunnels for northward invasion by the enemy has been carried out premeditatedly and secretly since the early seventies.

[Reporter from the Publishing House of the Korean Social Democratic Party] I am a reporter from the Publishing House of the Korean Social Democratic Party. I understand that the military moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets recently showed a series of interesting indications. Please tell us about this.

[Kim] The most noteworthy indication of the enemy's military moves is that the enemy, irrespective of the trends of the international situation and of the complex political situation in South Korea, is carrying out careful and watertight preparations for attacking the northern half of the Republic.

Another noteworthy indication is that the enemy is reviewing the overall operational plan for invading the northern half of the Republic. There are also indications

that the enemy is reorganizing this plan so that the overall operational system will be turned into one for northward invasion. It also attracts our attention that in order to study the practicality of the overall operational plan, the enemy is staging such large-scale war exercises as the Team Spirit joint military exercise.

[Unidentified person] If there are no more questions, this will conclude the news conference.

Reportage on 455th MAC Meeting in Panmunjom

End of 'Team Spirit' Demanded

SK1403042490 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Panmunjom March 14 (KCNA)—The 455th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is now open at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side, at which Maj. Gen. Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side, denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises again this year, and demanded of them a prompt stop to this war game.

Recalling that huge armed forces of the U.S. side which had completed their movement and deployment in the operational zones, entered full-scale offensive operations simulating an attack on our Republic, Choe Ui-ung said no one can vouch that these maneuvers would not be turned into a real attack.

It is a common method of an attacker at present to invade other country by surprise after massing armed forces under the pretext of maneuvers and the United States itself invades other countries by such method, he said.

He noted that a grave situation in which a war may break out any moment, has been created on the Korean peninsula.

Saying that the aggressive "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises create a grave obstacle to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, too, the senior member of our side stressed that the United States can never avoid the responsibility for breaking up the dialogues again this year.

The meeting continues.

Joint Tunnel Study Proposed

SK1403065190 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] The 455th Military Armistice Commission [MAC] is being held in Panmunjom at the request of our side. At the meeting, our side disclosed that, in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets started the Team Spirit-90 joint military exercise again this year, which

marks the beginning of the 1990's, thus aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula to the utmost. Our side is denouncing this.

Major General Choe Ui-ung, our side's senior member, first said that the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed to prevent the recurrence of war in Korea and to maintain the armistice. He went on to say: The preamble of the Armistice Agreement demands that a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed forces in Korea be insured, and Sub-Paragraphs 13.C and 13.D clearly stipulate that the introduction into Korea of military personnel and armed equipment be banned. However, in flagrant violation of all of these regulations of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. side is conducting the Team Spirit joint military exercise after bringing in numerous troops and operational equipment from U.S. bases in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Japan, and other places. Simulating an attack against our Republic, large groups of the U.S. side's troops who have been deployed in operational areas are conducting attack operations in earnest.

While presenting photographs and video footage showing the enemy's nuclear attack operations, our side's senior member said: Hundreds of military planes of various sorts, including B-52 strategic bombers, and hundreds of combat vessels led by nuclear-powered aircraft carriers—which came from the U.S. bases in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, and other places—are frantically conducting air strike operations, landing operations, and other operations, while dropping bombs and conducting bombardments from the sea. On the land, under the strong assistance of the artillery, several attack groups are conducting mobile operations and landing exercises with thousands of tanks in front. Also, commando units equipped with nuclear backpacks are conducting the war exercise of striking at important cities of the northern half of our Republic.

After setting up an 80-km-long simulated front from Panmunjom to Chorwon, Kangwon Province, the attack groups of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are conducting attack operations. This area is identical to the major point of strike which, during the previous Korean war, they chose in order to occupy the northern half of our Republic at a sweep. This is clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists are preparing for an adventure similar to the previous Korean War. In reality, if the air corps and groups of naval vessels on the U.S. side, which were mobilized in the Team Spirit joint military exercise, change the direction of their attack even a bit, they would be able to strike us, and it would not take much time to do so. It would take only a few minutes for formations of B-52 strategic bombers, which are flying over South Korea, to enter the sky over Pyongyang after crossing the Military Demarcation Line.

Under these circumstances, who knows when they will change the direction of their attack, while pretending to conduct a military exercise codenamed Team Spirit. There is no guarantee that the Team Spirit-90 joint

military exercise may not turn into an actual attack. Launching a surprise attack against another country after concentrating forces under the pretext of an exercise has become a common trick of attackers. This is shown in the Middle and Near East war. [as heard] Recently, the United States itself invades other countries using this trick. In this respect, the Team Spirit-90 joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are conducting, is an act of war in reality. As a result, a grave situation has been promoted on the Korean peninsula in which a war may break out any time.

After saying that the aggressive Team Spirit-90 joint military exercise has created a grave obstacle to our people's cause of reunifying the fatherland, our side's senior member went on to say: Reflecting our people's earnest desire for reunification, the government of our Republic advanced an epochal reunification proposal this year, the beginning of the 1990's, that the concrete wall south of the Military Demarcation Line be destroyed and that free mutual visits and total opening up be realized, and has made all efforts to make progress in North-South dialogue, thus bearing good results.

Then what was the behavior of the United States toward this? It threw a wet blanket over the dialogue between the North and the South, which was approaching a fruition, by conducting the aggressive Team Spirit-90 joint military exercise. By doing so, the United States challenged our proposals by disabling all dialogue from being conducted at the same time. If the Americans had had the slightest interest in relieving our nation of its pain of division, and if they had been people of reason and if they had a heart, they should have shown a minimum degree of sincerity, such as suspending the Team Spirit-90 joint military exercise or drastically reducing its scale and length for this year, which is about to witness the fruition of North-South dialogue. However, the U.S. side extended the period of this provocative war rehearsal and announced it earlier than in previous years, thereby causing the North-South dialogue to be suspended earlier and longer than any previous years. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are not interested in the reunification of Korea or the pain or sorrow the Korean nation has been suffering from and that all they have is the aggressive scheme to permanently divide Korea and to occupy all of Korea.

The senior member of our side said that the U.S. crime of becoming impatient if even a slight mood for reunification is found on the Korean peninsula and doing away by force with any slightest progress about to be made in North-South dialogue cannot be pardoned even with the passage of a thousand years. He said that the United States can never escape from the blame for frustrating dialogue again this year when the national yearning for reunification has reached the sky and the earth and the people's expectations of the success in North-South dialogue are so great. He then stressed that the U.S. side

should immediately stop such an act of war as the Team Spirit war rehearsal, if it truly desires the alleviation of tensions and dialogue.

At the meeting, Maj. Gen. Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side, denounced the enemies for fabricating recently a case of a nonexistent tunnel and staging southward invasion commotions, and noted:

We have never dug a tunnel as described by the enemies. However, since the enemies are continuing conducting vicious vilifications and slanders against us with the so-called fourth tunnel, we have to clarify it by all means. Therefore, our side proposes that an all-out scientific joint investigation be conducted soon into the so-called fourth tunnel, which the U.S. side claims to have found. For this, 60 people from our side, consisting of the relevant functionaries of the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers [KPA-CPV] side to the MAC, including myself and the members of the joint surveillance team [kongdong kamsi sojo] who will assist me, the experts for the investigation of the tunnel, and the reporters who will be collecting the news material for the entire process of the investigation activities, plus a required number of security personnel will enter the DMZ in the enemy side in four helicopters where they claim there is the so-called fourth tunnel. Since I, the senior member of the KPA-CPV side, am coming, I think it appropriate for the senior member of the U.S. side to join as well for the sake of a fair investigation. Also I demand that the passage through the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] by the members of our side and the helicopters and the personal security of our personnel and free investigation activities by them during the period of the investigation in the area of the enemy side be guaranteed.

Finally, our side requests that until such time when an all-out and in-depth joint investigation is concluded by both sides, neither side commit acts of slandering and vilifying the other side, but that both sides spare no efforts to help conduct a fair investigation. We demand that the U.S. side respond to our proposal immediately.

While the senior member of our side spoke, four helicopters of our side arrived for the on-the-spot investigation and are standing by near the conference room. The meeting continues.

'Sinister Purpose' Behind U.S. Troop Cuts

SK1403104490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT
14 Mar 90

["Background and Nature of U.S. Imperialists' Arms 'Reduction'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article exposing the background and nature of the "reduction" of the U.S. forces in the Asia-Pacific region advertised by the U.S. imperialists.

The news analyst says:

According to the "arms reduction" program made public by U.S. Defence Secretary Cheney at a joint session of both houses, no more than ten percent of the U.S. forces will be "cut down" in the Asia-Pacific region in several years to come. But close scrutiny into the background of the program and the motive of its announcement clearly shows what a sinister purpose they seek in the "arms reduction."

Their "arms reduction" program is by no means for detente. The U.S. forces deployed in the Asia-Pacific region are a means of strength and forces of aggression for maintaining and expanding the sphere of the U.S. imperialists' exclusive domination over this region. If the "arms reduction" is aimed at peace and security in this region, it must be part of the program for totally withdrawing the U.S. forces there.

Their partial "arms reduction" program, however, is not the first stage of the complete pullout of their armed forces, says the news analyst, adding:

The U.S. imperialists are now talking about a partial withdrawal of their armed forces, while leaving huge combat personnel equipped with sophisticated weapons and modern means of war in this region. But most of those who they said would be withdrawn are noncombatants.

Their program is insignificant and just "symbolic" when we recall that we advanced a proposal for large-scale phased cutback of armed forces in 1987 and unilaterally cut down armed forces by 100,000 men by the end of that year.

The U.S. imperialists' "arms reduction" program is one for keeping their main forces in South Korea, Japan, the Philippines and other areas and, at the same time, an "arms readjustment" program for further increasing their combat capacity.

Their advertisement of "arms reduction" is motivated by their intention to lessen the heavy military burden a little, cheat the people into the belief that the United States hopes for detente and cover up their invariable wild ambition for domination and confrontation line of strength. It is also a scheme to maintain their military presence in the Asia-Pacific region and, in particular, strengthen it still further through their Navy and Air Force.

After making public the "arms reduction" program, the U.S. imperialists have cried over someone's "military potential" and "threat" in a bid to justify their scheme. They are the very one who have rendered the situation of this region strained and unstable. They have strengthened the confrontation policy of strength against the socialist and other progressive countries, while staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and other kinds of provocative military manoeuvres in succession.

If the U.S. imperialists truly want a wave of detente in the Asia-Pacific region, too, they must work out a concrete timetable for the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces from this region, make the partial troop pullout the beginning of the complete withdrawal and, in particular, take practical steps to withdraw their troops from the Korean peninsula fraught with the greatest danger of war, says the news analyst.

Student Expedition to Chong-il Peak Reported

SK1403061290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA)—A student expedition team of the DPRK made an excursion to the Chong-il Peak from March 2 to 8.

It consisted of more than 1,200 man and woman students from over 100 universities and colleges including Kim Il-song University.

The 1797-metre Chong-il Peak is soaring in the Mt. Paektu secret camp in the northern part of Korea. The command of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was located at the secret camp, and there is the old home where dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was born.

The Mt. Paektu secret camp which was the leading base of the Korean revolution during the anti-Japanese armed struggle is associated with the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and immortal feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who led the anti-Japanese war to a victory.

It also tells about the undying story that Comrade Kim Chong-il fostered his grand aspirations to successfully carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche, experiencing the trials of the rigorous and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The expedition team which left Hyesan, the seat of Yanggang Province, arrived at the Chong-il Peak in the secret camp through revolutionary battle sites and they returned to Hyesan, covering about 200 kilometres.

Through the March, the students acquired better knowledge about the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party and renewed their determination to staunchly fight for the accomplishment of the cause of the Korean revolution under the guidance of the party.

South Korea

North Reportedly Admits To Digging Tunnel

SK1403060990 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] The government revealed that the North Korean side admitted that it dug the fourth tunnel which was discovered on 3 March. Reporter Kim Chae-chol will report more about this from the Ministry of National Defense.

[Begin recording] In a meeting with domestic and foreign reporters at Panmunjom before the 455th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held this morning, a relevant high-ranking government official revealed that the North Korean side has admitted that it dug the fourth tunnel which was found on 3 March.

This official announced that in a loudspeaker broadcast toward South Korea from CP [command post] No. 503 in the 5th Division of the North Korean side in front of CP No. 520 in the 28th Division of the Republic of Korea [ROK] Army from 0820 to 0830 on 9 March, the North Korean side admitted for the first time its digging of the tunnel.

This official said that the North Korean side, from CP No. 521 in the 12th Division of the North Korean Army in front of the CP No. 180 in the 5th Division of the ROK Army from 1347 to 1410 on the same day, had also broadcast that it admits the digging of the tunnel.

The broadcast of the North Korean Army, quoting the remarks of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, noted that the tunnel was dug not for a southward invasion, and asserted that the South Korean side should, first of all, pull down the concrete wall built in areas south of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. In this broadcast, North Korea allegedly pointed out that this tunnel is about 2,500-meter long but the concrete wall is many times longer than this and that the tunnel is merely a countermeasure for the concrete wall, and is not for a southward invasion but for peaceful reunification.

Meanwhile, at today's MAC meeting, Major General Choe Ui-ung of the North Korean Army, senior delegate of the communist side, said that he, together with the North Korean figures, experts, 60 reporters and the joint guard team members, want to go into the tunnel, which the South Korean side claimed it found, in order to confirm this tunnel. He demanded that the UN side guarantee personal safety when they pass through the MDL and their free investigation activities. Maj. Gen. Choe also demanded that slander over the tunnel should be discontinued until the result of the investigation is clarified. [end recording]

Further on North Admission

SK1403074790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, March 14 (YONHAP)—North Korea, in a shock move unprecedented in over 40 years of highly tense inter-Korean confrontation, has admitted tunneling underneath the Demilitarized Zone into South Korea, a highly placed South Korean Government official said Wednesday.

The admission came in a 10-minute broadcast over loud speakers from Observation Post 503, operated by North Korea's 5th Army Division on the Northern side of the DMZ, early Friday morning and from Observation Post

521, run by its 12th Army Division, in early afternoon on the same day, the official said.

In a second surprising development, North Korea has hinted it will accept a South Korean proposal for a joint investigation to determine which side dug a tunnel that was uncovered March 3, when an intercept tunnel dug by U.S. and Korean forces broke through.

It is the fourth invasion tunnel confirmed beneath the buffer zone which has divided the Korean peninsula into North and South since 1974, but at least another 20 are suspected.

"We propose that we promptly conduct a comprehensive and scientific joint investigation of the so-called tunnel that you claim to have found," the chief North Korean delegate to a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at this truce village said Wednesday morning.

Maj. Gen. Choe Ui-ung suggested a 60-member delegation of Armistice Commission members, journalists and mine experts from both sides visit the tunnel to confirm who dug it.

North Korea at first denied building the tunnel, which crosses more than a kilometer into the southern side of the 4 kilometer-wide DMZ, and ignored three proposals from the U.S.-led United Nations Command for jointly studying the underground structure, found on the eastern frontline near Yanggu, a mountainous area 105 kilometers northeast of Seoul, last December.

It still denies digging the first three tunnels, located by the South in 1974, 1975 and 1978.

The South Korean official, speaking to domestic and foreign journalists before the Armistice Commission meeting, revealed North Korea's admission it had dug the fourth tunnel.

The loud-speaker announcement said the tunnel discovered by a South Korea-U.S. Joint Tunnel Neutralization Team is 2,500 meters long and "was dug for the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula and for use in countering the concrete wall," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

North Korea accuses South Korea of building a concrete wall to prevent travel between the two halves of the peninsula. Seoul denies there is a wall, though it admits there are anti-tank barriers in some places.

The broadcast quoted the supreme commander of the North Korean armed forces as saying the tunnel was "not for an invasion of South Korea" and calling on the South to dismantle the concrete wall, which it said is much longer than the tunnel, on the South's side of the buffer zone, according to the official. He did not give further details.

The tunnel is 2 meters wide, 2 meters high and an average of 145 meters below the surface and is designed

to place North Korean troops and armor behind South Korea's front line in a surprise attack, South Korean defense officials said.

The two Koreas, divided at the end of World War II in 1945 and technically at war since the end of the Korean war in 1953, have traded verbal barbs over the tunnel and the alleged wall.

DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Cuts Short African Trip

SK1403073090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
14 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] At a time when attention has been focused on the possibility of Kim Chong-il's succession to power and other changes in the North Korean leadership, it was learned on 13 March that on 6 March, North Korean Vice President Yi Chong-ok, 78, abruptly cut short a trip to Africa and returned home.

Such an abrupt return home is unprecedented. The incident is also noteworthy because it appears that his abrupt return home is related to the 22 February announcement of an early election for the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly and to the rumors that Kim Chong-il may succeed to the presidency soon.

A high-ranking government source said: Yi Chong-ok started his six-nation tour to South Yemen, Ethiopia, Egypt, Syria, Sudan, and Libya, on 22 February. He abruptly cut short his trip on 6 March after visiting South Yemen and Ethiopia and returned home. I know that his visits to Egypt, Syria, Sudan, and Libya have been canceled.

Pyongyang Unlikely To Carry Out Reforms

SK1203075190 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
12 Mar 90 p 3

[Editorial: "Beijing and Pyongyang Versus the Soviet Union and Mongolia"]

[Text] Two separate winds of communism are blowing on the Asian continent. One is blowing in the Soviet Union and Mongolia, and the other in China and North Korea. Jiang Zemin is scheduled to visit Pyongyang on 14 March, and Gorbachev, who took power five years ago, is ready to assume the presidency. Also, the winds of Gorbachev began blowing in Mongolia and are ready to blow in Asia in general.

Even under these circumstances, North Korea is swimming in China's conservative tide. Moreover, North Korea is much more conservative than China. Nevertheless, it definitely will not be easy for North Korea to turn a blind eye to and reject the winds of reforms blowing in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Mongolia. Soviet media have already begun to carry articles and commentaries critical of North Korea. A Soviet figure even hinted not long ago that the relations of alliance between the Soviet Union and North Korea are neither absolute nor unconditional. In the eyes of the Soviet Union,

which has pursued perestroika, North Korea's hereditary dictatorship is, of course, no different from Ceausescu's system.

The Soviet Union, which has marked the fifth anniversary of Gorbachev's inauguration, has promoted a mixed economy to a great extent by adopting a private property ownership system, a property inheritance system, a labor employment system, and a market mechanism. This surprising change has caused ethnic disputes and the emergence of a discontented class that demands "greater reforms."

This is what North Korea's Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il are afraid of. They are afraid that if they ease their system even a little, their system may shake uncontrollably. Moreover, because North Korea's society and people have been dominated for a long time by the Oriental authoritarian culture, and not Western culture based on rationalism, Kim Il-song may have a firmer grip on North Korea than Ceausescu did in Romania.

As one can see in Mongolia, not even Oriental countries are eternally and completely shut off from the tides of perestroika.

Nevertheless, North Korea has tried to get closer to those who played a leading role in the Tiananmen massacre than those who have pursued perestroika. When in Pyongyang, it is likely that Jiang Zemin will try to comfort North Korea, which has been isolated; and he probably will support North Korea's reunification strategy, at least, on formal occasions. Also, Jiang Zemin and Kim Il-song will, at least indirectly, express a different view on the policies of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Mongolia. They also likely will announce their adherence to "communism of an Oriental, authoritarian culture."

Under these circumstances, the possibility is slim that North Korea will carry out reforms, open up, and achieve social detente even slightly. When North Korea commented on the Soviet Union's perestroika, as if to evaluate it in an affirmative way, it did so just for "foreign consumption." Moreover, North Korea maintains its principle that says: The Soviet Union can go its own way, and Hungary its way. Likewise, we will go our way.

The CPSU will hold its Central Committee plenary session on 11 March. It is expected that this session will hasten perestroika. Jiang Zemin's visit to Pyongyang right after the 12-13 March National People's Congress session appears to be a retrogression to conservatism, which has nothing to do with reforms.

Chinese Ministry Denies Suspension of Talks

SK1303135990 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
13 Mar 90 p 1

[YONHAP from Hong Kong]

[Text] On 13 March the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST reported that officials of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs are denying reports from foreign news sources that negotiations between Korea and China to establish trade missions with consular work functions in Seoul and Beijing, respectively, are deadlocked.

This paper quoted Chinese sources as saying that Korea hopes to establish diplomatic relations with China, while China is currently uncertain about opening a trade mission. China reportedly has reservations because a trade mission with consular work functions would be more than a mere trade mission. This, however, does not mean that China is refusing contacts with Korea. China is taking the position of being willing to hold negotiations with Korea at any time.

Government To Send Attache to Asian Games

SK1303135790 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
13 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The government plans to appoint and send a diplomat as an attache to the Beijing Asian Games, which will be held in September. The attache will be dispatched to Beijing to provide consular services, protect Koreans participating in the Asian Games, and improve relations between Korea and China.

It was learned that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under this type of policy, plans to appoint Pak Yang-chon, an official of the Asian Affairs Bureau who is an authority on China, or a diplomat in a higher position as the attache.

*** Movement Toward Closer USSR, PRC Ties**

902C0108A Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
6 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] In setting as a foreign policy goal the improvement of relationships with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Soviet Union, the government has decided to explore all the possible avenues open to it for achieving this goal.

Such a move was taken in the belief that the efforts for establishing diplomatic ties with the East European countries, which were the principal diplomatic objectives in the 1980's, were right on course.

On the 6th, a high ranking official of the government explained that "after our having established diplomatic ties with Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia last year, it appears certain that we will be entering into a diplomatic relationship with Algeria before January is out. As the prospects for establishing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia before mid-year are promising, our north policy is concentrating on two other nations—the PRC and the Soviet Union." He went on to say that "the government will concentrate its diplomatic efforts on the improving and promoting our relationship with these two countries.

Especially, in order to speed up the process of improving relations with the PRC, the government has decided to open a trade office in Beijing and China will open one in Seoul prior to the opening of the Asian Games which are scheduled for September of this year in Beijing. In this way contacts with the PRC will be resumed.

In connection with such efforts, by taking special note of the remarks made by Wu Xueqian, vice premier of the PRC, at a meeting with a visiting Liberal Democratic Party member of the Japanese Diet, Shinya Totsuka, on the 27th of last month that "the problem of establishing South Korean-PRC trade offices in each other's country is under study by the State Council of the PRC in order to promote China's international trade." The government has urgently instructed the Korean Embassy in Japan to find out the true meaning of Vice Premier Wu's remarks to the Japanese Dietmember Totsuka.

A government source said that "there is a strong possibility that China will make a move to improve its relations with South Korea as soon as the after effects of Kim Il-song's November China visit fade." The source went on to say that "contacts and cooperations between the two countries, which are expected to increase sharply as the Asian Games in Beijing draw near, will specifically lead to the establishment of a trade office in each other's country." Last year alone, more than 20,000 people visited from one country to the other, and the volume of trade between the two reached \$3.1 billion. It is expected that the trade will increase further this year.

The government has also decided to speed up the upgrading of its relations with the Soviet Union, and plans to make a serious attempt to establish intergovernmental contacts as soon as it is able to open a South Korean consulate in Moscow early next month.

A high-ranking official in the government commented that "it is now much easier to upgrade the relationship since the intergovernmental channel of contacts with the Soviet Union has already been open." He went on to add that "the timetable for establishing diplomatic relations (on an ambassadorial level), which was originally set for either 1991 or 1992, will be advanced as early as it is feasible."

This official explained that "the reasons why the government is stepping up its efforts to improve relations with China and the Soviet Union are to deal actively with the change expected in the 1990's in inter-Korean relations, and to study the question concerning the submission of an application for admission to the United Nations at this year's UN General Assembly."

Believing that it has fulfilled its original mission, the government, on the first of this month, closed down the Center for Promotion of the North Policy which was established for the purpose of improving relations with the East European countries.

Problematic Issues in Seoul-Tokyo Relations

SK0503103390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0931 GMT
5 Mar 90

[By Pak Chong-chan]

[Text] Seoul, March 5 (YONHAP)—Seoul and Tokyo are poised to end a long diplomatic tug-of-war, but in the process are likely to reopen painful old wounds.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu pledged to take a "forward-looking attitude" on granting permanent resident status to third-generation Koreans in Japan, a pending diplomatic issue between the two nations, during his first press conference since re-election on Wednesday.

A variety of futile meetings have been held since South Korean and Japanese officials began negotiations in December 1985 over the descendants of Koreans who were drafted for forced labor or military service in World War II between 1910 and 1945, when Korea was a Japanese colony.

Under the bilateral agreement on the status of Koreans in Japan signed in 1965, first- and second-generation Koreans were given permanent resident status but the question of third-generation Koreans was left to be solved by January 1991.

President No Tae-u put the thorny issue on center stage in a briefing earlier this year by directing the Foreign Ministry in Seoul to settle the wrangle and hinting a trip to Tokyo scheduled for the first half of the year might be shelved once again.

It was postponed twice last year due to Emperor Hirohito's death and general elections in Japan.

No's gesture and the Japanese premier's positive position on the automatic granting of permanent resident status implies that the two sides have reached a compromise, paving the way for No to visit Japan.

If No were to visit Japan, far and away the world's least popular nation among Koreans, based on an agreement on the status of third-generation Koreans alone, he would draw heavy criticism for the trip at home.

The status of third-generation Koreans is but the tip of an iceberg floating on the troubled waters between the two nations, which took two decades after Korea's independence to normalize their relations due to lingering enmity.

Koreans in Japan and the Seoul government have urged Japan to rectify a dozen discriminative acts, but Japan is unlikely to make many concessions to Seoul's demands beyond the status of third-generation Koreans.

This question is actually not so grave a concern on the part of Korean side since there are only three third-generation Koreans and they are infants who manage to

live in Japan without permanent resident status, unless the Tokyo government should decide to banish them.

The bigger problem is institutionalized discrimination by the Japanese Government, including the "four vicious practices"—the taking of fingerprints, deportation upon conviction for a crime, the need for re-entry visas and holding id cards identifying them as foreigners.

Other Korean demands are correction of discrimination in employment and political rights, giving permanent resident status to all descendants of Koreans drafted to Japan beyond the third generation, allowing Koreans to teach in public schools and financial support for Korean education of Korean residents.

The Japanese side is known to hold a flexible attitude on a couple of discriminative acts, such as deportation and re-entry visas, but is unwilling to scrap the institutional devices.

Tokyo's consistent contention is that it should consider the rights of other foreigners residing in Japan because they have the same rights as Koreans.

From a historical view, this contention lacks the power of logic.

Most Korean residents in Japan did not move to the island nation voluntarily. They are there because they survived hard labor and harder-fought battles for Japanese expansionism and not a few Korean women were the playmates of the Japanese Army in Southeast Asia during World War II.

The Japanese government's attitude is regarded among Koreans as a sorry contrast with the Germans, who repented their wartime wrongdoings and did their utmost in clearing up the vestiges of Hitler's Third Reich.

Some critics say the claim of a balanced policy toward Koreans and other foreigners in Japan reflects the "Japanese people's white complex" as well as contempt for their Asian neighbors.

Others attribute the Japanese Government's stubbornness to its assimilation policy, adhering to the misperception that there are not and should not be minority peoples in Japan.

This stubbornness of the Justice Ministry and some other government Ministries and departments involved in the question makes policy alteration exceedingly difficult despite the flexible attitude of the Foreign Ministry.

Professor So Yong-tal, a Korean who has permanent resident status in Japan, said recently, "President No's visit to Japan would gloss over the essential question of the legal status of Korean residents if it means only a settlement on the granting of permanent resident status to third-generation Koreans."

In an interview with the TONG-A ILBO, a vernacular Seoul daily, So added, "Koreans residing in Japan know well how the 1965 agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan was reached. The 500 million dollars the Japanese Government gave to Seoul at that time was practically admission of Japan's discrimination against Koreans."

There is a possibility that the two governments will agree only to the status of third-generation Koreans prior to No's Tokyo trip and will leave the remaining issues for discussion closer to the Jan. 17, 1991, deadline for agreement.

If that happens, it would be tantamount to sweeping the dirt under the carpet, ignoring the aspirations of Koreans in Japan, since once the visit is over the Japanese will have the advantage.

Seminars Planned To Encourage Finnish Ventures

SK0603010490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 90 p 8

[Text] The University of Technology in Helsinki will arrange a seminar in Seoul March 16-19 for its delegation of Finnish small and medium sized company executives.

A "Find Korea" seminar for executives of Finnish and Korean small and medium sized companies is also scheduled for March 26-29 to establish technological and production tie-ups.

Meanwhile, the Finnish embassy in Seoul is currently seeking agent candidates or suppliers in Korea for a number of Finnish companies engaged in producing log cabins, pulp mill machinery, ship research services and other products.

For further information, contact the embassy's commercial section.

Progress Reported on U.S. Base Relocation Pact

SK1403035890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States will sign an accord this month outlining basic principles of the relocation of the U.S. Army headquarters out of Seoul by the mid-1990s, a highly-placed Korean Government official said Wednesday.

The agreement will cover the basic principles that the new site will be fixed through consultations by both governments and that the two sides will share the relocation costs, though no details will be finalized until after the consultations, he said.

The official, who declined to be identified, said differences remain on bearing the transfer cost.

The two allies reconfirmed to move 8th U.S. Army headquarters to a countryside during a recent meeting of

Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun, U.S. Ambassador Donald Gregg and Gen. Louis Menetrey, commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea, the official said.

Korea says it will pay to replace the base golf course with a new course now under construction near Seoul for U.S. military personnel and bear part of the transfer cost, but the U.S. side contends that all the removal costs must also be borne by Korea.

The presence in the heart of the capital of a foreign military base is generally unwelcome, and complaints by Koreans have prompted the need to move it elsewhere in recent years.

Localities near the central provincial capital of Taejon, Osan and Pyongtaek, all south of Seoul, are considered candidate sites for the transfer.

Protests by the citizens of Taejon, at first the top choice, have made the Pyongtaek option the most attractive "given various conditions involved," the official said.

Fair Execution of SOFA by Government Urged

SK1403100390 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN
in Korean 14 Mar 90 p 6

[Editorial: "The U.S. Embassy Turned 'The Status of Forces Agreement' (SOFA) Into Waste Paper"]

[Text] The sovereignty of a state is concretely expressed in treaties and agreements concluded with another country. When national strength is equal, national sovereignty is expressed as an equal relationship, and when one's national strength is inferior to that of the other, it is expressed as an unequal relationship. Whether a treaty or agreement is equal or unequal, it retains its worth for existence only when it has validity as an international law. Despite this, no progress has been made in the negotiations for an amendment to the ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement. Under this circumstance, it was revealed that the U.S. Embassy illegally used part of the U.S. 8th Army base in Yongsan, violating this agreement. Thus, the report was a shock to the people.

The SOFA stipulates that only the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force can use free of charge the facilities and areas within Korea. However, it was reported that the U.S. Embassy arbitrarily built more than 100 accommodation facilities, including living quarters for embassy employees and a diplomatic club, on an area of 80,000 pyong [one pyong equals 3.3 square meters] out of the 1 million-pyong-wide Yongsan base, and has been using them up to the present. A relevant Foreign Ministry official admitted the U.S. side's violation of this agreement, noting that "in the course of negotiations for the SOFA amendment, we demanded the U.S. side to correct this on many occasions." However, the U.S. side merely repeated the remarks that it will review the matter from the legal standpoint.

The form of the SOFA itself presents a problem. The main text and supplementary documents, including the agreed agenda items, of a treaty which was concluded on the basis of international law, should be consistent with each other. However, the supplementary documents of the SOFA even resulted in weakening the provisions of the main text, which is already unequal, because the South Korean side repeatedly made concessions.

A clear example of this is the provision concerning the position of the workers employed by the U.S. Forces in Korea. Paragraph 3 of Article 17 of this agreement stipulates that "the conditions, compensation, and worker-management relations established by the U.S. Army for employment should be in accordance with the labor laws and regulations of the Republic of Korea." However, the agenda which the two sides agreed on reveals that "in the event continuation of employment is considered contradiction to the military requirement of the U.S. Army, the U.S. side can terminate the employment at any time." Thus, the agreement allowed free dismissal from employment.

Furthermore, the government abandoned most of its jurisdiction, which it should deservedly exercise, over crimes involving U.S. Army personnel in Korea. The rate of exercising jurisdiction by our government over minor crimes, for which the Korean side has the primary right of investigation and trial, during the 1981-89 period is only 0.56 percent. Compared with 32 percent in exercising jurisdiction by NATO and 21 percent by the Philippines, the rate of our nation certainly hurts the nation's face.

To prove that ROK-U.S. relations are that of equal partners, the government authorities should expeditiously and fairly amend the SOFA and strictly execute it. Needless to say, the U.S. Government also should respond sincerely to this work.

Cocom Regulations Obstruct Planned Export

SK0703083790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT
7 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—A South Korean company has been stopped from exporting a telephone switching system to Bulgaria for alleged violation of the regulations of the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas (Cocom), the CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS, a Seoul newspaper, reported Wednesday [7 March].

Oriental Precision Co. had agreed to sell a Bulgarian firm called DZU a 5 million-U.S.-dollar electronic telephone switching system in a joint project but was stopped at the last moment, the vernacular daily said. Rather than the government, which has yet to finalize a list of banned exports, the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK) recommended to Oriental that it drop the project because the item is on Cocom's banned list. It is the first time a Korean

business has been prevented from exporting merchandise to a communist-bloc country due to Cocom regulations, the paper said.

The export attempt was confirmed here Tuesday by Korean and Bulgarian delegates to the first meeting of the Korea-Bulgaria economic cooperation committee. An official at Oriental denied the export bid.

Korea is not a member nation of Cocom, which was founded in 1949 and is composed of 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members and Japan. But a memorandum between Korea and the United States signed in 1987 compels Korean firms that violate Cocom regulations to stop exports to the United States for two to five years. Seoul and Washington are discussing the list of items and areas on which Korea will impose export controls.

Not a few Korean firms are in trouble because they are unsure whether the export plans and joint ventures they are considering violate Cocom regulations. The Soviet Union has placed a 100 million-dollar order for a comprehensive electronic project that includes a video cassette recorder factory with a Korean company, which was in trouble with Cocom regulations until the authorities permitted it to ship the first part of the order, the newspaper added.

Korean firms are planning to extend their businesses to East Europe on the strength of reforms sweeping the region.

Sit-in Staged at Combined Command Headquarters

*SK1403091490 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
14 Mar 90 p 15*

[Text] At around 1040 on 14 March, 13 college students who belong to the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils, including 22-year-old Kwon O-chung, chairman of the General Student Association of Yonsei University, gathered in front of the main gate of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command Headquarters in Yongsan, Seoul. There, the college students staged a sit-in for about 10 minutes, claiming that they wanted to convey a letter denouncing the "Team Spirit" exercise to the commander of the Combined Forces Command. All of them were detained by the police.

Claiming that the "'Team Spirit' exercise aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula and serves as an obstacle to a genuine North-South dialogue and national reunification," they demanded an immediate end to this exercise.

50 Union Leaders Booked for Obstructing Justice

*SK1403055490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 14 (YONHAP)—Chairmen of some 50 trade unions, most members of an outlawed dissident umbrella group, have been booked on charges of

obstructing investigations into the internal affairs of their organizations by government agencies, according to the prosecution.

Leaders of the unions were booked because they refused to cooperate with investigators from the Labor Ministry and provincial and municipal governments in violation of labor related laws, the prosecution said.

The unions include 16 in Seoul, 11 in Taegu, six in Incheon and three in Kwangju.

Kim Eun-im, 34, and Kim Young-sun, 31, leaders of the union at the Samsung Pharmaceutical Industrial Co., were arrested Tuesday on charges of involvement in labor disputes in other workplaces in addition to refusing to cooperate with the Labor Ministry probe.

Some 160 unions have been investigated since Feb. 1 for connections with the outlawed group Chonnohyop (the National Alliance of Unions), the self-proclaimed "real representative of 10 million workers." Chonnohyop, formed Jan. 22, has not been recognized by the government.

The government acknowledges only the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, which is scorned by radicals as pro-government.

Buyers Demand Cuts in Prices of Korean Goods

*SK0603021290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT
6 Mar 90*

[Text] Seoul, March 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—Foreign buyers are demanding cuts in the prices of South Korean products because the Korean won has been steadily depreciating for the last six months, business sources said Tuesday [6 March]. Attempts to raise prices by citing the won's appreciation since 1987 have now backfired as customers demand lower prices using the same rationale.

The currency, which hit a high of 665.90 won per dollar in April 1989 and started on a downward path in August after a series of false starts, was fixed at 693.20 won per dollar Monday.

Unit export prices rose 23.3 percent in the last two years, 13.6 percent in 1988 and 9.7 percent in 1989, undermining the price competitiveness of Korean products.

Export earnings grew last year because of price hikes, but volume was down 6.3 percent from 1988. This year export earnings are feared to fall unless volume picks up.

Firms in labor-intensive industries, such as clothing, shoes and leather goods, are under strong pressure to slash prices. General trading firms say large orders have repeatedly been held up since the beginning of the year because of arguments over price. Exporters are paying little attention to buyers' call for price reductions, but

arguments over prices will spread throughout the labor-intensive sector if the currency falls to 700 won per dollar, trade analysts say.

*** New Labor Union 'Chonnohyop' Analyzed**

902C0119A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
23 Jan 90 p 13

[Article by reporter Kim Il: "Prospects Following the Defiant Beginning"]

[Text] In a time of intensified tension in the labor movement following the government's 20 January warning of a total crackdown against Chonnohyop, Chonnohyop (Un Byong-ho as its head) defiantly held a surprise rally on 22 January, creating the climate for a head-on collision between the government and the labor movement.

Chonnohyop is a self-proclaimed core organization for the nation's "democratic" labor unions which have been formed since 1987. The government, on the other hand, regards Chonnohyop as the labor movement's radical faction which is disrupting the free, democratic process. The government is taking steps to break up the movement by invoking an all-out civil rights violation act.

The appearance of Chonnohyop, which is more progressive in its nature, and is critical of the present system's labor organization, indicates that our country's labor movement is entering a two-camp labor phase. Chonnohyop's activities are expected to add considerable turbulence to the nation's labor problems.

It appears that Chonnohyop's aim is to win the public's support in its confrontation with the government. Compared to the initial stage of preparation, Chonnohyop seems to have somewhat moderated its tactics. The phrase "liberation of labor" is eliminated from the entire texts of both its inaugural declaration on 22 January and its written principle/bylaws. Abrasive words are generally avoided in the formulation of its 12-point General Principles. These principles concentrate mainly on the economic demands. The objectives of obtaining a 44-hour work week; winning labor's three basic rights; elimination of wage differences; elimination of workplace hazards, etc., are emphasized.

It aims to gain the popular support of people by demonstrating that their objectives are to improve the standard of living of workers and urge the government to reform and improve the present welfare system. Chonnohyop is demanding that this year's wage-increase be 23.3 percent. They declared, "this figure reflects a lowering of our demand by 14 percent in consideration of the present economic condition of the nation."

Unlike the previous practice, Chonnohyop this time eliminated student-activists from its executive committee. The committee is now composed of the working union-members only.

Chonnohyop's recent action is viewed as its attempt to move away from an ideological offensive. Lately CA, which advocates constitutional revision and is regarded as a magazine for worker liberation, severely criticized Chonnohyop as "losing its ideological direction," and as "unable to get away from the framework of economic unionism."

Still Chonnohyop has a stronger fighting spirit than "Nochong." Moreover, it hopes to strengthen its foundation by successfully carrying out the fight for a wage hike this spring. The government and financial world, therefore, regard Chonnohyop to be in the eye of a storm. They think future labor problems will become worse because of Chonnohyop, and they are very nervous about its movement.

Chonnohyop recently published statements regarding the direction it will take in the wage-hike fight, followed by the announcement of its plans to educate its leaders and to formulate common demands of unions from different fields of work during February and March. An all-out offensive is planned in various regions and fields of industry in April.

The government is also uneasy about the prospect of Chonnohyop becoming stronger than the "National Organization of Unions Classified by Regions and Industries."

Chonnohyop comprises the regional unions from 14 different areas which include Seoul, Masan/Changwon, Incheon, and Pusan as well as the unions from two different fields of work, democratic publications and facilities maintenance. In total, Chonnohyop is composed of 600 unions and 190,000 members. In addition, the Teachers' Union, Technical Specialists' Union, and Freight/Transportation-workers' Union maintain observer's status within Chonnohyop.

The workers' unions in the hospitals, construction industry, universities, news media, office/financial-institutions are generally regarded as white-collar workers' unions. Allowing for some subtle differences in their positions, these unions are reserving their rights to join Chonnohyop for now.

Chonnohyop which is expected to be the leader in future labor movements in the 1990's is expected to have a rather turbulent future. Many core members of Chonnohyop are already in jail or under indictment. The government is investigating the member-unions—their backgrounds, what led them to join Chonnohyop, and any possible outside influence on them. The government is conducting a concerted effort to "expel" Chonnohyop from work places by means of close investigation, control of disturbances, and assigning a large police-force for the task.

Chonnohyop is claiming to be "the standard-bearer of the democratization movement" which is fully supported by the public. The government, on the other hand, regards Chonnohyop to be the force behind class

struggle which is approved by the opposition party. It seems inevitable that the labor movement will be tumultuous this year.

Monthly Criticizes Defense Expenditures

SK1303004790 Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean
Dec 89 pp 244-256

[Article by Yu Han-song: "The Arms Race Elbows Aside National Welfare"]

[Text] About the author: A professor of economics at Korea University, Yu Han-song was born in 1939 in Andong city, North Kyongsang Province. He graduated in economics from Kyongbuk National University and from the Economics Department of Seoul National University's Graduate School. Yu became a professor at Korea University's College of Politics and Economics in 1971 and has served as a member of the Seoul Municipal Government's Advisory Council and on the Policy Advisory Council of the Ministry of Finance.

The Arms Race Is the Greatest Obstacle to Reunification

North and South Korea have maintained very different economies since the division of the Korean peninsula at the end of World War II. Seoul supports a capitalist market economic system, while Pyongyang maintains a socialist planned economy. Two basically different economic philosophies support the two economies, causing observers to praise the one and condemn the other, depending on the philosophic viewpoint of the observer.

As far as a national budget serves to allocate national resources, however, budgeting is crucial to the economic systems extant in both North and South Korea. Resources are allocated according to the plans and directives of a central planning mechanism in the planned economic system prevailing in North Korea. Meanwhile, the budget plays the crucial role of guaranteeing allocation priorities through capital formation, allocation, and utilization. Thus, the North Korean budget as a percent of gross national product [GNP] is high, exceeding 70 percent of the GNP.

Even in the case of the market economy system prevailing in South Korea, although in the first instance the economy is driven by a market mechanism, it can be said that the primary factors of market failure commonly operate to inhibit the economy, assuring imperfection. Therefore, if the contradictions of the capitalist economy are not solved monetarily, then sustaining the capitalist economic system becomes quite impossible. Thus, a budget is also crucial in South Korea, where it exceeds 25 percent of the GNP. Indeed, this figure is closer to 30 percent of the GNP since in reality another 3.5 percent of the GNP is allocated to fund official foundations.

When we examine budgetary performance, we see that both North and South Korea establish annual expenditures designed to assure the stability of their respective

economic systems. Although each system allocates functional expenditures designed to expand new production, expenditures for defense are most crucial because they play a particularly important role in maintaining the split between the North and South.

The United States and the Soviet Union, two states representing disparate ideologies, initially divided the Korean peninsula into North Korea and South Korea. Since the post-division military expenditures in Seoul and Pyongyang also involved the interests of both Washington and Moscow, the swift expansion of military spending in the post-division era soon became institutionalized. Thus, the tiny Korean peninsula has become the most militarized chunk of real estate in the world.

The arms race on the Korean peninsula has triggered the highest levels of military expenditures in the entire world, with the sole exception of those regions where active warfare or insurrection are under way. The excessive military burdens, North and South, not only comprise the major obstacle to reunification, but at a broader level they act as a huge yoke, obstructing the growth and development of the Korean people's economy.

The deleterious influence of increasing defense expenditures can be understood by examining these expenditures through the percentage of the total national budget. We will first examine, then, the economic systems and budgets of North and South Korea.

North Korea's Economic System and Reasons for Distortions Within It

As is common knowledge, South Korea relies on a capitalistic market economy system. North Korea's system, however, relies on a planned socialist economy in which all means of production are owned by the state and in which central planning organs plan and direct the overall economy. North Korea's planned economy—along with those of Albania and Cuba—can be said to be more centralized, more controlled, more Stalinist, and more conventional than those of any of the world's socialist states.

North Korea's planned economy is based on economic year-plans. Pyongyang has instituted nine of these, starting with the First Seven-Year Plan in 1947 and continuing to the Third Seven-Year Plan, which kicked off in 1987. North Korea manages its economy on the philosophical principle that politics and economics are one. Pyongyang's Workers Party, therefore, has exercised total guidance and control of the economy from the very beginning. The executive organs of government merely execute the policies determined by the party, and even this function must agree with the party's guiding economic principles.

Short on land and shorter on resources, the small-state economy of South Korea has obliged Seoul to choose to industrialize for the domestic and international markets, generally pursuing an economic development strategy that involves inducing foreign capital and technology.

This approach has resulted in stunning growth. By the end of 1988, South Korea had achieved a GNP of \$169.2 billion, a per capita GNP of \$4,040, and an overall trade figure of \$112.5 billion—composed of \$60.7 billion in imports and \$51.8 billion in exports.

The rosy picture has its problem areas. In the drive to mold export and strategic industries into basic economic engines, Seoul introduced serious imbalances into the industrial structure, caused an uneven distribution of wealth, and triggered serious income allocation inequities. South Korea's financial structure is weak. These problems originated from preferential loans and preferential financial support and from tax exemptions and tax reductions provided willy-nilly as part of export drives.

For its part, North Korea has pursued economic development subordinated to philosophical prerequisites—namely, that the North Korean people's economy should be independent, her politics autonomous, her military self-reliant, and her success achieved by the exertions of her own people alone: "A new life with our own hands." In other words, the North Korean goal has been to achieve swift economic development to act as a foundation for socialism, improve the living standards of the people, and strengthen the national defense. But even these are merely intermediate objectives designed to prepare a foundation from which to launch a successful socialist revolution that will unite both North and South.

Priorities naturally flow from North Korea's economic development strategy. These include "non-trade oriented industrialization," "heavy industry first," and "national defense and economic development together"—guns AND butter.

If we turn first to an examination of "non-trade oriented industrialization," we find that North Korea slavishly adopted the Stalinist "theory of individual state socialism," which demanded that "each state establish an integrated industrial base." Pyongyang focused almost exclusively on industrial development oriented on the domestic market, and adopted the basic philosophy of economic self-sufficiency—that is, to rely as little as possible on foreign economies.

Thus, North Korea's overseas trade hovered at a scant 25 percent of the GNP in 1988. Pyongyang's reliance on foreign capital inducement, meanwhile, reached an index of no more than 3.5, a contrast to the 8.9 index for South Korea. (The index is determined by dividing induced foreign capital by the GNP and multiplying by 100.)

Stagnation of North Korean Arms Industries

North Korea's "heavy industry first" policy assumed that the priority development of heavy industry would create products North Korean planners expected would then assure a swift increase in national productivity. The quick jump in productive power, in turn, was supposed to guarantee the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. Pyongyang clung to the "heavy

industry first" policy from the country's inception until the mid-1980s. In my view, Pyongyang also believed that emphasizing heavy industry would enable the country to construct a foundation for a self-reliant economy, while allowing the country to develop an arms industry to bolster its military power.

As a result of this consistent policy, North Korea's heavy industry sector accounted for 40 percent of the country's total industrial production by 1963. Satisfied with these results, Pyongyang's planners actually laid further emphasis on heavy industry after the end of the 1960's, further increasing that sector's share of the total industrial production. And, indeed, the "heavy industry first" policy worked in the early going and North Korea's economy enjoyed a rapid initial growth rate. But after 1970 this policy resulted in a serious imbalance in the industrial structure, triggering not only economic stagnation, but worsening the chronic shortage of consumer goods and blocking the formation of indirect capital.

As for the "national defense and economic development together" policy of guns AND butter, in fact the adoption of the "Four Great Military Lines" at the fifth plenary session of the Fourth Korean Workers Party Central Committee in December 1962 assured that Pyongyang took as its highest priority project not butter but bolstering its military power. That policy has not changed since 1962. The North Korean effort to bolster its military power is revealed convincingly by the fact that since 1960 Pyongyang has devoted more than 20 percent of its GNP to military expenditures each year.

We will next examine budgets. All economic activities in a market economy generally occur through a market mechanism whose purposes and activities can be characterized as nongovernmental, self-reliant, and independent. However a market mechanism that exhibits these characteristics inevitably will stumble on the vulnerabilities of income allocation and market failure, harming effective resource allocation and introducing distortions to those allocations. When this occurs, the government must step in and introduce appropriate corrections. This is a monetary function, which, in a market economy system marked by civilian economic activities, can be characterized as after the fact and manipulative. In South Korea, civilian economic activities make up a huge percent of the national economy. By contrast then, the budget—which is an expression of state monetary or financial activities—comprises a relatively small proportion of the national economy.

In North Korea and other planned socialist economic systems, however, the reverse is true. Governmental intervention occurs before the fact, not after, and occupies the predominant role, not a secondary one. In North Korea, then, the state's central planning mechanism reviews economic goals in light of national priorities and then establishes the economic plans necessary to achieve them. The plans that emerge are detailed, allocating products to warehouse or consumer, dividing resources and funds among industries, and setting production

goals for industries and even individual plants. The plans contain all the guidelines for economic activity. The central planning organs in a planned economy oversee the collection of necessary funds and monies and supervise the allocation of all funding. Financial support is provided by these central organs, then, not only for the state's own agencies but also for socialized factories, industries, banking, and social insurance.

North Korean Budget Much Higher Compared to GNP

By budget we mean the financial agencies' basic financial plan. This plan establishes the financial demands from each sector and field and allocates the final funding level for each. In North Korea's controlled economy, the number of sectors in the governmental budget reflects virtually every field of human endeavor, meaning that the budget involves a very large proportion of the GNP, much greater than does Seoul's budget.

South Korea's central and local governmental budgets' general and special accounts reached the sum of 31,601.5 billion won, or 25.1 percent of the GNP in 1988. By contrast, North Korea's 1988 budgetary scale reached \$14.73 billion, or fully 71.5 percent of Pyongyang's \$20.6 billion GNP. We can therefore say that North Korea's budgeted finances support virtually all the economic activity of the national economy.

In South Korea in the future, however, the budget's proportion of the GNP will expand gradually as the financial demands of increased social welfare services drive the budget up faster than the GNP grows. By contrast, if North Korea is affected by the reforms sweeping other socialist states, then I forecast that a certain degree of autonomy will penetrate management of the economy, resulting in a reduction in the scale of the funds managed via the budget.

Paragraph 3 of Article 20 in South Korea's Budget Accounting Law stipulates that the director of each central government agency will prepare a budget request and submit it to the minister of the Economic Planning Board no later than 31 May in each fiscal year. It also stipulates that the Economic Planning Board's Budget Bureau will review and combine the budget requests from each central government agency into the form of a draft bill which it will submit to the Cabinet by 15 August of each year. The law specifies that each and

every fiscal year the government shall prepare the budget bill and submit the draft bill to the National Assembly at least 90 days before the beginning of the next fiscal year. The law specifies that the National Assembly must deliberate and pass the budget bill no later than 30 days before the beginning of the next fiscal year and that the budget will be implemented only upon such passage by the legislature.

The South Korean procedure is typical of those followed in all constitutional states, which expressly or tacitly recognize the principle that the government must work to prepare the budget in advance and that the budget must be approved by the legislature before it can be implemented. In the past, however, South Korea has failed many times to pass the budget bill before the beginning of the fiscal year, although this has not been the case in recent years.

In North Korea, complete responsibility for preparation and implementation of each year's budget lies with the government's financial officials.

The officials of the state financial organs exercise complete control over preparation and execution of each annual budget. The financial organs work closely with the National Accounting Committee and the Price Establishment Committee to prepare a state budget based on the prevailing economic year plan. The preparation of the budget begins in July of the year preceding the year in which the budget is to apply and is usually completed by March of the year of implementation. The draft budget bill takes effect only after it has been approved by the Supreme Peoples Assembly, which convenes each year in April.

Since North Korea's fiscal years run from 1 January to 31 December and the budget is not approved until April, however, budget execution for the period from January to April each year may be approved either before the fact or after the fact. Pyongyang's system is far removed from the principle of before-the-fact passage that is followed in market economies. In North Korea the budget always is approved after the fiscal year begins, an approach antithetical to that in South Korea, where the budget bill must be approved before the beginning of the fiscal year.

(Figure 1) Expenditures in the North Korean Budget, by Type and Percentage

Year	Total Expenditure	People's Economy Expense	Socio-culture Expense	Military Expense	Administrative Expense
1976	100	56.2	25.0	16.7	2.1
1977	100	56.8	25.4	15.7	2.1
1978	100	57.3	24.7	15.9	2.1
1979	100	59.4	23.6	15.1	1.9
1980	100	60.5	22.2	14.6	2.7
1981	100	61.3	22.0	14.3	1.9
1982	100	62.5	20.9	14.6	2.0
1983	100	63.1	20.2	14.7	2.0

Year	Total Expenditure	People's Economy Expense	Socio-culture Expense	Military Expense	Administrative Expense
1984	100	64.4	19.9	14.6	1.1
1985	100	62.5	20.7	14.4	2.4
1986	100	63.5	20.3	14.1	2.1
1987	100	66.4	18.9	13.2	1.5
1988	100	67.1	19.0	12.2	1.7

Taken from data at Korea University's Asia Research Center.

Based on annual economic performance reports.

The Reason the North Korean Budget Is Always in the Black

A review of the North Korean budget reveals that Pyongyang's budget is always in the black. According to North Korea's Budget Committee's annual economic performance reports, governmental revenues always exceed targets, while expenditures always are less than planned, keeping the budget perpetually in the black.

This condition results mainly from the character of the North Korean regime, which seeks to keep changes in the economy minimal and to control in detail any changes that do occur. This philosophy minimizes the need for red ink in the budget. Moreover, North Korea accepts non-budgetary reasons for maintaining a balanced budget, chief among which is the need for domestic and foreign propaganda extolling budgetary successes.

South Korea's budget, on the other hand, carried a very large percentage of red ink until 1986, although Seoul's budget swung into balance starting in 1987. Certainly the South Koreans accept a balanced budget as a goal, but they realize that financial policy and the economic situation can write red letters into the best budget, and they even perceive budgetary imbalances as one means of flexible financial operations. Pyongyang, however, clings persistently to the idea of allowing only black ink in the budget, quite without regard to changes in the economic situation, and by so doing reveals inflexibility in budgetary management.

Turning to an examination of revenue, in South Korea's case a few major sources of tax revenue produce in excess of 95 percent of all tax income. These major sources are domestic taxes, custom duties, and monopoly sales income. South Korea, then, can be termed nominally and actually to be an example of a state supported by taxation.

In North Korea, however, income from production activities comprises all state revenue. Generally, North Korea's tax revenue, called socialist financial revenue, originates from the transaction revenue fund, the national industrial profits tax, the cooperative organizations' income tax, and minor tax revenues. The percentage that the transaction revenue fund and national industrial profits tax have contributed to overall state

revenue has gradually increased since 1975. Today the former provides 65 to 70 percent of all revenue, and the latter, 20 percent.

The transaction revenue fund is defined as "a pure socialist income category recorded in the budget at a fixed rate of the price as products are manufactured." The transaction revenue fund, then, is not an indirect tax but amounts to the profits of a socialist economy. All production means are socialized in North Korea, and the profits they generate revert to the appropriate revenue category of the budget.

However, there is no need to dance around the fact that under the North Korean concept the transaction revenue fund is similar to a general sales tax as we usually define it and thus can be classified as a kind of indirect tax. In a planned economy, studies reveal, the transaction revenue fund can be utilized to manipulate supply and demand when before-the-fact decisions on supply and demand prove to be erroneous. The transaction revenue fund can do this because it is an integral part of product pricing in these economies.

The national industrial profits tax is composed of the planned profits or excess profits generated by socialized industry. In the first instance, the revenue from the national industrial profits tax is returned to the factory or entity which generated it, where it is utilized to increase production, to replenish working capital, and for other needs of the economic entity which generated the revenue. Once these needs have been met, the excess revenue reverts to the state. The transaction revenue fund and the national industrial profits tax are the chief elements of North Korean tax revenue.

Since industry is socialized, industrial profits must naturally be paid to the state which owns and operates the industries. By our capitalist lights, these industrial profits amount to a kind of corporate profits tax.

Muting Resistance to Indirect Taxes

The cooperative organizations' income tax is a tax levied on the profits of cooperatives which create products or conduct fishing or farming and show a profit through these activities. As in the case of the transaction revenue fund and the industrial profits tax, revenue from this tax flows as income into one or another of the categories of the state budget, but with the expansion of socialized industries, the percentage of national income generated from the cooperative organizations' income tax is gradually declining.

Minor tax revenues originate from fines and penalties, depreciation recovery, overseas aid, and the like and comprise about seven to eight percent of total tax revenue.

As suggested above, North Korea's transaction revenue fund amounts to an indirect tax, and since more than 65 percent of all tax revenue originates from the transaction revenue fund, it is fair to say that the North Korean tax structure is centered on indirect taxation.

The South Korean tax system centers on the value added tax, recognized as characteristic of the latest stage of tax development. But the value added tax is an indirect tax, and South Korea therefore is a typical indirect-tax-system state. Both Seoul and Pyongyang have created tax systems centered on indirect taxation which not only easily provide necessary financial resources but also minimize popular resistance to paying tax. The indirect taxation systems of the North and South devotedly provide the means required to meet national objectives.

We will now turn to an examination of national expenditures. In South Korea, expenditures are organized functionally. Based on the economic performance report for 1988, these categories and their percent of the budget are as follows: defense expenditures (30.7 percent), educational expenses and social development expenses (28.3 percent for the two categories combined), economic development expenses (14.6 percent), general administration expenses (9.9 percent), local government transfers (9.5 percent), and minor categories (6.9 percent).

South Korea's policy priorities are changing if recent changes in the relative percent of the budget attributable to each budget category is any indication. Defense expenditures remain constant at about one-third of the total budget, while social development expenses and educational expense categories are gradually increasing, as the South Korean people's demand for welfare services rises. While these categories increase, the economic development expense category has posted a gradual decline.

The South Korean budget also functions to provide "resource allocation," "income distribution," and "economic stabilization," but these functions are greatly inhibited because budget expenditures include excessive

frozen expenses, 67 percent in 1988, and because a high proportion of tax revenues comes from indirect taxation.

In North Korea, expenditures are organized functionally. Based on economic performance reports for 1988, these categories and their percent of the budget are as follows: the people's economy expense (67.1 percent), social and cultural expenses (19.0 percent), national defense expenses (12.2 percent), and administrative management expenses (1.7 percent). See Figure 1.

We will analyze each category of the expenditures below.

First, the people's economy expenses match the South Korean economic development expenses. This latter category has accounted for about 20 percent of total expenses in South Korea in the 1980's, contrasted to the more than 60 percent devoted to it in North Korea. Assuming that the two categories are roughly the same, then Pyongyang spends about three times more for economic development than does Seoul, as a proportion of the total budget. However, Seoul obviously gets more mileage from this category than does Pyongyang, no doubt because capital plays a leading role in South Korea and certainly contributed greatly to Seoul's achievement of high economic growth rates.

In North Korea's case, however, although the people's economy expense category comprises the largest in the budget by far, Pyongyang's low economic growth rate suggests that the funds expended in this category have not been as effective in North Korea as they have been in the Republic of Korea.

North Korean GNP is only one-fifth or one-sixth that of South Korea, while Pyongyang's per capita GNP is one-half to one-third that of Seoul's.

Of course North Korea's economic system exalts fairness over system growth rates per se, putting Pyongyang at a great disadvantage when we assume that the people's economy expense category is like Seoul's economic development expense in being aimed at achieving high growth rates. Nor can we rule out the possibility that Pyongyang conceals military expenditures in this budget category.

(Figure 2) North and South Korea Military Expenditures, in Millions of U.S. Dollars

Year	IISS		SIPRI		ACDA	
	South	North	South	North	South	North
1970	333	746	325	745	491	576
1971	411	849	385	892	654	757
1972	427	443	435	1,045	748	1,025
1973	476	620	411	1,068	696	1,084
1974	558	770	1,465	1,790	982	1,368
1975	719	770	1,695	2,143	1,330	1,243
1976	1,500	878	2,435	2,366	1,967	1,305
1977	1,800	1,000	2,892	2,409	2,347	1,253
1978	2,600	1,030	3,604	2,694	2,971	1,310

Year	IISS		SIPRI		ACDA	
	South	North	South	North	South	North
1979	3,200	1,200	3,363	2,946	3,089	1,315

Sources: IISS—Published by the International Institute of Strategic Studies; SIPRI—Stockholm International Peace and Research Institute Yearbook; ACDA—U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Moreover, we must remember that North Korea manages its economy on principles that differ from those used in capitalist economic systems. Pyongyang's concept of gross national product and the unit of measure, for example, are strikingly different from South Korea. North Korea calculates GNP as the total value of all physical products. The monetary equivalent of this value amounts to subtracting civilian service expenses, the cost of intermediate materials, and the depreciation of fixed capital from the final sales price of these physical products.

The people's economy expense category provides most of the funding for socialized industry and government agencies and for supplemental outlays for fixed capital investment (basic construction investment) and liquid asset funds. The people's economy expense category also includes a variety of expenditures related to the economy, such as price support funds, emergency funds, expenditures for expanding stockpiles, reserve funds, and the replenishment of trust funds.

Of these, the greatest expenditure is fixed capital investment, which by the early 1960's had reached 44 percent, which exceeded the 60 to 65 percent level during the 1970's, and which has remained at that level to the present. By contrast, the average general investment in South Korea for the years from 1981 to 1986 was 31.7 percent of the GNP.

Pyongyang's social and cultural expense category corresponds to two Republic of Korea categories, social development expenses and educational expenses. Education costs, health expenses, physical education expenses, social welfare guarantees, expenses for academic research, the cost of social insurance, and day school operational expenses are included in the social and cultural policy expense category.

Within the social and cultural expense category, Pyongyang places particular emphasis on educational and health expenses. For example, the North Koreans never fail to include mentioning that category in their annual economic performance reports.

Reviewing the history of this category through the percentage of Pyongyang's total budget, we see that despite the fact that socialist systems place highest priority on the social welfare expense categories of their budgets, North Korea's expenditures in the social and cultural category not only amount to only about 20 percent of their budget, but have been declining steadily as a

proportion of the total budget since the 1970's, suggesting that to some degree Pyongyang is failing its socialist ideology. See Figure 1.

Social Welfare Expenditures Are Low in Both North and South

By contrast, even in capitalist South Korea the percentage of the budget devoted to social welfare is higher, at just under 30 percent. Still, Seoul's proportionate outlay in this category is holding more or less steady at what amounts to a very low level when contrasted with expenditures in other capitalist countries, as the following budget percents for 1982 illustrate: 46.4 percent in the United States; 40.8 percent in Britain; 59.0 percent in Sweden, 69.8 percent in West Germany, and 67.1 percent in France.

North Korea's government administration expense category can be said to match South Korea's general administration expense. Pyongyang expends the funds in this category to maintain central and local governmental agencies, so this broad expenditure can be broken into the following categories, general administrative expenses, economic management and accounting costs, judicial expenses, prosecutorial costs, expenses for social and public safety, and official training.

South Korea's general administrative expense category has held steady at about 10 percent of the total budget. By contrast, North Korea's government administration expense category, which was 9.7 percent in 1953, decreased steadily, reaching 1.7 percent in 1988.

In countries like North Korea, which maintain highly centralized management systems, the share of the total budget devoted to administrative management expenses drops steadily. There is a pronounced possibility that rather than representing increasing efficiency, this drop represents the expedient of transferring portions of the administrative management expenses to other budget categories, such as the people's economy expense category, or social and cultural expenses, or local government agency expenses, justifying this on the grounds that some management expenses do in fact relate in some way to these latter categories.

Next we will examine finances available to central and local governments. In South Korea, local government is not independent and relies heavily on the national budget for financial support.

North Korea generates a central budget and local or regional budgets, and taken together these form the national budget. Pyongyang's central budget targets the entire society, procuring budget income and allocating budget expenditures, while the local budgets assign tax

revenue and allocate expenditures for local administrative agencies, local factories, industrial sites, and service facilities.

When we examine total local budget amounts through the percentage of national budgets, we find that the central budgets in both North and South Korea tower overwhelming above the local budgets.

In 1988, for example, South Korea's central budget comprised 74.5 percent of total budget expenditures, to only 25.5 percent for the total of all local budgets. In North Korea in 1988, meanwhile, the central budget amounted to 85.0 percent and local budgets to 15.0 percent of all budgetary expenses. Through the 1970s, North Korea's local budget proportion was higher than Seoul's, but since the late 1970s South Korea's local budget ratio has increased steadily, while Pyongyang's local budgets have slowly decreased. One interpretation of this trend is that centralization of power in North Korea is not expanding.

After the Korean war, Pyongyang and Seoul embarked on an arms race. This was exacerbated externally by the United States of America and the Soviet Union, great powers who used the two Koreas as advance guards in an ideological struggle unfolding in accord with their respective world strategies. Internally, the situation was exacerbated by civilian governments of doubtful legitimacy who sought to inculcate the unity and cohesion characteristic of their national military organizations into civilian government. This resulted in oppressive civilian governments which consolidated their control and sought to legitimize the regime by exploiting what was called the restructuring of social relationships and by heating up the arms race. Nor did it stop there. The national economy itself was enormously influenced by the huge emphasis on arms production. Indeed, the military was absorbed into the economic structure to the point that the military fused with industry.

We will now examine the political and economic import of defense expenditures in the competition between the systems in Pyongyang and Seoul. To do this, we will first need to review the significance of a phenomenon that is characteristic of modern states, the militarization of the economy or the military industrial complex.

The Truth About the Arms Race Between Seoul and Pyongyang

Economic militarization originally referred to the trend toward the development of a military industrial complex, in which the economic system in conjunction with the military sector control such crucial items as maintaining and expanding employment, regulation of the direction of financial policy, and the creation of new effective demands. Economic militarization began during the process of industrialization in Western Europe. Western Europe dominated the world markets on a foundation of a successful modernization of industrial society, astounding technology, massive capital

investment, and the establishment of daunting production capacity. But that domination was broken by the rise of the United States on the opportunity afforded by the two world wars, by the sudden increase in the power of the socialist countries, and by the independence of the Asian and African regions.

The loss of these markets resulted in excessive capacity. In a move to restore effective demands, the Western European states increased the proportion of their expenditures in the military sector, just as they boosted spending in the welfare sector in an effort to overcome depression. Increased investment in the arms sector brought positive results that proved to be superior and safer at creating effective demands than investing overseas. This trend became so pervasive that it is responsible for the prestige of the United States of America and has become so common not only among capitalist states but among socialist countries that one cannot even consider modern economies as entities separate from the military arms sector.

This process of melding economies and military establishments into a military industrial complex carries a number of deleterious effects. First, it inflicts a harsh financial burden on the population as the tax burden is increased to provide funding for defense expenditures. Second, it further increases the public economy's reliance on the military. Third, it results in huge allotments of human and physical resources to the military sector, distorting civilian resource allocations. As the deleterious effects accumulate, the structure of economic militarization so subordinates the civilian economy that the national economy can even fall out of control. The scenario that develops then is described below.

National resources are poured into the military, an unproductive sector, and huge national defense budgets not only are locked in but expand ineluctably. As a result, frozen expenditures in the budget can only continue to expand, while at the same time a large proportion of national resources are not available for practical exploitation, and inflation explodes and becomes virtually impossible to manage. Industries linked to the military sector, meanwhile, are guaranteed tremendous monopoly profits, and the military, industry, and the government tend to merge. A detailed review follows.

North Korean Defense Expenditures Hidden in Other Budget Categories

First, when resources are allocated perpetually to the military sector, available resources decline as the importance of the military increases, resulting in a drop in investment in existing civilian facilities and in creation of fewer new civilian facilities. Increases in productivity are blocked and economic growth itself is paralyzed. This phenomenon is particularly pronounced in manufacturing plants, which are the lifeblood of industrial development and the heart of the manufacturing sector.

Second, the high degree of economic militarization in advanced countries requires that the state provide military assistance to other countries, inescapably harming the advanced country's balance of payments.

Third, economic militarization can be utilized as a means to control the population's lives quite apart from its economic consequences.

We can conclude that in both North and South Korea this kind of situation has become the general rule. The reason for this, of course, is to be found in the arms race the two countries undertook to increase their military establishments in the wake of the division of the Korean peninsula into two competing halves.

We will now review the defense expenditures of Seoul and Pyongyang, taking 1988 as our standard. In South Korea in that year defense expenditures as a proportion of all expenditure was 31.7 percent. By contrast, North Korea devoted a scant 12.2 percent of its budget to national defense. North Korea's figure is unconvincing, however, and in light of Pyongyang's political objectives, we can reasonably infer a defense expenditure of more than 30 percent of the budget.

We can support this inference by reviewing North Korea's expenditures after 1965 as announced in official governmental statements. In 1966, then, the people's economy expense category comprised 68.4 percent of the North Korean budget, while the military expense category reached only 10.0 percent. From 1967 to 1971, however, the people's economy expense category plunged progressively from 50 to 44 percent, a drop of some 22 percentage points. During those same years the military expense category jumped sharply to 31 and then 61 percent, a leap of some 50 percentage points. After 1972, however, the situation reverted to form, as the people's economy expense again increased to above 55 percent, and military expenses dropped precipitously, to the 15 to 17 percent level. This strange phenomenon illustrates how easily North Korea can hide or not hide military expenditures in its budget, depending upon its political needs at any given moment.

Until 1966 Pyongyang called military expenses (*kunsabi*) national security expenses (*minjok bouibi*) and announced expenditures in this category to be less than 10 percent of each annual budget. Then Pyongyang renamed the category, calling it national defense expenditures (*kukbangbi*), and announced that the new category comprised 30.4 percent of the budget, a huge increase. Pyongyang adopted this change as it was forced to hew an independent line between the Soviet Union and China, when relations between its two benefactors deteriorated rapidly in the mid-1960's from argument to armed clashes. North Korea then chose to reveal the defense expenditures they had hidden in the people's economy expense category and elsewhere in the budget since the end of the Korean war.

Then in 1972 Pyongyang suddenly decreased its military expenditures by 50 percent and once again increased the

people's economy expense category to past levels. This reversal in policy was no doubt undertaken at a time when North Korea sought to project a peaceful image through propaganda. Detente was the catchword of the day in relations between East and West, and Pyongyang and Seoul instituted their first serious dialogue since the Korean war. North Korea once again hid its military expenditures in unrelated budget categories. Convincing evidence for this duplicity are the twin facts that after 1972 North Korea's economic growth stagnated despite the huge announced increase in the people's economy expense category, and despite the corollary decrease in military spending, Pyongyang demonstrably increased its personnel and materiel preparations for war.

If we examine the North Korean budget with the foregoing history in mind, we can presume with some degree of confidence that the North Korean defense expenditure amounts to 20 to 25 percent of the GNP and some 30 percent of the annual budget.

As we examine the military expenditures of Pyongyang and Seoul over the 1960's and early 1970's, we discover that each country generally maintained its existing spending levels. But beginning in the mid-1970's the military expenditures began to rise. Especially noteworthy is the South Korean trend. Since the mid-1970's, Seoul's increases in military spending outstripped Pyongyang's, and Seoul's defense expenditures soared ahead of Pyongyang's in absolute terms for the first time. Up through the mid-1970's, North Korea maintained a significant lead in absolute military spending, but by the late 1970's South Korean defense expenditures outstripped those of North Korea. And the gap favoring South Korea expanded each year thereafter. See Figure 2.

North Korea concealed its military expenditures in unrelated budget categories before 1967 and after 1972, deliberately seeking to hide the extent of its military spending. South Korean estimates of Pyongyang's military expenditures as a proportion of national budget have shown a steady decline. This, of course, is related to the well-known problems facing the North Korean economy.

Excessive Arms Expenditures Destroyed the North Korean Economy

Although we cannot know with any precision exactly how serious is the state of the North Korean economy, even the official data released by North Korea recognizes the fact that the North Korean economic growth rate has dropped dramatically. The plunge in Pyongyang's growth rate began in the mid-1960's when North Korea started to bolster its military power, and is coincident with the period when Pyongyang's per capita GNP began to lag behind that of Seoul. North Korea maintains an unbelievably large military establishment for its size, a force that on a per capita basis is far larger than those of even other Asian socialist states like China and Vietnam. And Pyongyang chooses to do this despite the terrible

economic cost. This policy is the direct cause of the stagnation of the Pyongyang's economy.

Although North Korea's military objectives were long seen as the armed communization of South Korea and reunification of the peninsula under Pyongyang's red banner, as the 1980's began it became difficult to posit these objectives as the reason for North Korea's excessive military expenditures. Instead, mutual distrust and external influences had locked both Seoul and Pyongyang into an inescapable arms race. The two Koreas share a burden of defense spending so vast that their economies are burdened and the speed of their economic development retarded.

If we summarize here our descriptions of the budgets of North Korea and South Korea and of the results of their defense expenditures, then we can say simply that neither Seoul nor Pyongyang have enough financial resources to provide decent lives for their citizens.

From the viewpoint of tax revenues, neither Seoul nor Pyongyang has worked to establish optimum allocation of resources. And because both have utilized tax collection means to procure sufficient and stable financial resources needed by the state, each has come to adopt the very essence of historic revenue systems, those centered on indirect taxation.

Especially from the expenditures viewpoint, Pyongyang spends very much more on a relative basis on the military than is Seoul, but both countries spend excessively on their military establishments when these expenditures are compared with their overall budgets. Thus, both North and South Korea can be characterized to a greater or lesser degree as military states, and both have strong military industrial complexes. The economy of each nation, therefore, is operating under serious deleterious influences. These facts pose by themselves the most serious obstacle to the realization of reunification of the Korean peninsula.

North Korea is clearly unable to maintain social welfare programs, and its spending in this area declines each year. Seoul's spending on social welfare, by contrast, is growing gradually, but it remains exceptionally low when

compared to such spending by other capitalist states. These facts suggest that social welfare is being sacrificed to the cause of building and maintaining excessive military establishments, both in Seoul and in Pyongyang.

At the present time, when both North and South Korea are oriented toward eventual reunification, eventually the highest priority in allocating the national budgets must be mutual trust. As mutual trust increases, Seoul and Pyongyang can boldly reduce defense expenditures and devote resources to improving the standard of living of their respective peoples.

(This article is a rewrite in magazine style by Professor Yu of a paper he presented at a seminar titled "Arms Reduction and Peace on the Korean Peninsula." The seminar was held 30-31 October 1989 at Seoul's Press Center and was sponsored by Korea University's Peace Research Center. The Pommun-sa Publishing Company, a book publisher, plans to print the seminar's papers and discussions in a single volume in December 1989. The editors.)

Wreckage of KAL Jet Shot Down in 1987 Found

*SK1403011890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 Mar 90 p 3*

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—The wreckage of an airplane, presumed to be part of the Korean Air [KAL] jetliner that vanished over the Andaman Sea near Burma in November 1987, was found in the sea, a Japanese television network reported yesterday.

Asahi TV showed the picture of the broken fuselage of KAL 858, 10 meters long and 3 to 4 meters wide, bearing the emblem of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, saying it was pulled up by a Thai fishing boat from the Andaman Sea the previous night. Also drawn up from the bottom were bags and shirts of well known Korean brands and they appeared certain to belong to passengers of the plane, the Japanese TV reported.

Kim Hyong-hui, the confessed North Korean agent, admitted in a Seoul court that she bombed the Korean jet out of the sky, killing all 115 persons aboard Nov. 29 in 1987.

Burma

Thailand's Chawalit Pays 1-Day Visit to Rangoon

BK1303143890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Excerpt] A Thai goodwill delegation headed by General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting supreme commander and commander of the Royal Thai Army, arrived by a special Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] jet in Yangon [Rangoon] at 0930 today.

The delegation was welcomed at Yangon airport by General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander in chief of the Defense Services; Lieutenant General Than Shwe, Army commander in chief; Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, Navy commander in chief; Major General Tin Tun, Air Force commander in chief; Major General Aung Ye Kyaw, adjutant general; Major General Phone Myint, quartermaster general; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, director of Defense Services Intelligence; Brigadier General Tin U, Army chief of staff; Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon Military Command; Colonel Thura Pe Aung, director general of the People's Police Force; Colonel Ba Hein, military attache to Thailand; high-ranking military officials; Mr. Phairotchai Suntharatan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and military attaches of the Thai Embassy; and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At 1030, Gen. Chawalit and his delegation called on Gen. Saw Maung at the Credentials Hall of the People's Assembly Building. Also present on the occasion were Lt. Gen. Than Shwe; Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin; Maj. Gen. Tin Tun; Maj. Gen. Aung Ye Kyaw; Maj. Gen. Phone Myint; Major General Sein Aung, commander of No. 1 Special Operations; Major General Chit Swe, commander of No. 2 Special Operations; Brig. Gen. Khin Nyunt; Brig. Gen. Tin U; U Nyunt Swe, Myanmar [Burmese] ambassador to Thailand; Col. Thura Pe Aung; and Col. Ba Hein. In the afternoon, Gen. Saw Maung held a luncheon for Gen. Chawalit and his delegation at the guest hall of the People's Assembly building. Gen. Saw Maung and Gen. Chawalit gave speeches at the luncheon. Following the luncheon, a traditional song and dance show was held for the guests. At 1515, Gen. Chawalit and his delegation left Yangon by a special RTAF jet for Thailand. [passage omitted]

Vows To 'Stand by Burma'

BK1403020790 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Mar 90 pp 1, 2

[By Phongsak Sisot in Rangoon]

[Excerpt] Acting Supreme Commander Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut told Burmese leaders yesterday that Thailand would support the Burmese government's national development efforts and "stand by Burma forever." In a speech at a banquet hosted by Burmese leader

Gen Saw Maung in honour of the Thai military delegation, Gen Chawalit lauded what he called Burma's recent development achievements, particularly the emergence of new buildings in the capital and the relocation of slum dwellers to satellite towns in the outskirts of Rangoon. "The Burmese people are now more optimistic about their future and I have learned that there are now almost no jobless Burmese because of the government's job creation programme," he said.

Gen Saw Maung said in a welcoming speech that Gen Chawalit's one-day visit would strengthen relations between the two neighbouring countries, pointing out that they both upheld Buddhism as their national religion and shared the same cultural heritage. He said he believed that it was the countries' "fate" to become "brothers." "I am most gratified that your current visit came at a time when you are about to relinquish your duties in the Royal Thai Army and about to commence on a wider responsibility in the very near future," Gen Saw Maung said. Given Gen Chawalit's forthcoming resignation from the military service, Gen Saw Maung said he wanted to "pass the friendship" on to the next generation of leaders and that the spirit was reflected in the composition of Gen Chawalit's delegation. Apart from the navy and the air force commanders-in-chief, Gen Chawalit was accompanied by Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphon and Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, who is widely expected to succeed Gen Chawalit as supreme commander and army commander-in-chief.

Gen Chawalit also quoted Gen Saw Maung as reaffirming that general elections would be held on May 27 and as pledging that the polls would be fair and clean for candidates from 93 political parties. The parties have been allowed to publicize their platforms through state-run TV and radio broadcasts, said Gen Saw Maung, who however told Gen Chawalit that only a few of them would win substantial seats in the House of Representatives. Gen Saw Maung told Gen Chawalit that the decision banning opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi from the polls was made by the so-called Council of Respected People on purely legal grounds. Gen Saw Maung also told Gen Chawalit that Burmese troops would be careful not to cross the Thai border in their military campaign against minority rebels.

At the conclusion of his visit, Gen Chawalit said Gen Saw Maung was proud that four satellite towns had been built in the suburbs of Rangoon to accommodate jobless slum dwellers relocated from the capital. [passage omitted]

Saw Maung Grants Interview to Foreign Press

BK1303155690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1547 GMT
13 Mar 90

[By Devebhinan Devakun]

[Text] Bangkok, March 13 (AFP)—Burma's ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) leader

General Saw Maung said Tuesday [13 March] that his administration would organize "free and fair" general elections in May. Gen. Saw Maung said the SLORC's responsibility was to arrange for free elections and that his government would not "take sides" with any contesting political party.

The SLORC leader gave an impromptu interview to the foreign press at the Government House in Rangoon while he was receiving Thai military chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who made a one-day goodwill visit to Rangoon. Asked if he was sure that the upcoming elections would be free and fair, Gen. Saw Maung said: "Yes. Why not... Why not." He said the "government will not take sides with any political party (contesting) in the elections." Asked if the opposition leaders, Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin U, would be released in time to run in the elections, he said "the law has taken its course." Aung San Suu Kyi, the country's most popular opposition leader, has been denied the chance to stand in the elections by the Elections Subcommittee, while former Defence Chief of Staff Tin U has been sentenced to three years imprisonment by a military court.

Gen. Saw Maung said the SLORC was the "organizer and not a participant" in the elections and would "maintain its neutrality as the organizer to ensure free and fair elections." "The commission is now in the process of printing the ballot papers for the voters, while the political parties have already begun their campaigns since Monday," the general said. Asked whether the SLORC would allow foreign correspondents to cover the May elections, U Aye, a Foreign Office official, said foreign reporters had "historically" never covered Burma's elections. Gen. Saw Maung said two opposition parties—the Democracy Party and the Burma Democratic Front Party—had broadcast Monday their manifestoes on the state-run television and radio. There are a total of 93 political parties running in the upcoming general elections scheduled for May 27, and each party will be permitted to have 10 minutes of free air-time on television and 15 minutes of radio time, the general said.

Burmese military intelligence chief Khin Nyunt said the government had "made all the preparations for the coming elections and we have also issued all the necessary orders for how to campaign, and how to prepare for the elections." Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Khin Nyunt gave an exclusive interview to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Rangoon on Sunday during a three-day trip there by Thai Army Inspector General General Phat Akkanitbut. "Foreign governments have given opposition parties a much shorter period to campaign, some only two weeks. We are giving them three months," Brig. Gen. Khin Nyunt said. "Parties which have submitted all the documents required by the Elections Commission will be allowed to use radio and television services," he said, adding that broadcast messages had to be approved by the Elections Committee. "There are over 90 political parties, so I think each party will only have one chance to broadcast their campaign," he said.

Gen. Chawalit, in a speech given at a luncheon hosted by Gen. Saw Maung at the Parliament House Monday, noted that the Burmese Government has "worked hard" to develop Rangoon into a modern city, as he had witnessed many new buildings and a shopping center under construction. The Thai military chief said he was glad to hear that SLORC authorities had moved some 50,000 slum people from the center of Rangoon and provided them with newly developed villages on the outskirts of the city. Gen. Chawalit said Gen. Saw Maung had told him that a number of development projects were underway, including a new satellite television station, television relay stations in rural areas, a new international airport, and "development villages" in Burma's northeastern Shan State. He said the development projects were aimed at improving roadways and introducing cash crops to replace opium cultivation in the countryside.

Cambodia

Chea Sim Closes Meeting on Army Building

BK0903110990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] The meeting to sum up and draw experiences on army building in 1989 and to set measures for 1990 came to a successful end at the National Assembly office on the afternoon of 7 March, after three days of work. This ceremony was held in the presence of Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. From 5 to 7 March, meeting participants closely followed the report summing up experiences drawn on the building of the armed forces in 1989 and setting measures for 1990, read by Comrade General Tie Banh, minister of national defense; and army-building experiences described by a number of provinces, cities, and units which made great achievements in troop recruitment in 1989.

Through discussions, the meeting selected a number of provincial and municipal units with high achievements in troop recruitment in 1989 to be awarded certificates and letters by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Recipients of these certificates from the Council of Ministers were Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Prey Veng Provinces; Phnom Penh city; Puok District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province; Bavel District of Battambang Province; Ponhea Loe District of Kandal Province; and Kulen District of Preah Vihear Province. Recipients of the letters from the Council of Ministers were Kandal, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Takeo, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Pursat, and Ratanakiri Provinces; Prey Chhor District of Kompong Cham Province; Svay Teap District of Svay Rieng Province; Prey Kabbas District of Takeo Province; Sre Ambel District of Koh Kong Province; Udong District of Kompong Speu Province; and

Tuol Kouk ward of Phnom Penh city. After the conferment of certificates and letters, Comrade Chea Sim took the floor to read his closing speech. He stressed:

[Begin recording] After three days of highly responsible work, our meeting achieved most satisfying results. Through enthusiastic discussions made in a truly constructive spirit, our meeting has brought out good experiences successfully realized by the localities in the process of our army-building efforts. In discussing the truth and only the truth, our meeting participants heightened the sense of responsibility by not only extolling our strengths but also daring to deal with our shortcomings. All views raised here have been truly constructive and have thoroughly analyzed the causes. They have also highlighted recommendations that can be used as a basis for future consideration to bring about improvements and corrections. Our meeting has concentrated on discussing the significance of the new subjective and objective tasks and new difficulties to be overcome by our national society along with the rapid changes in the situation of our struggle in the past year and at present.

I take this opportunity to inform all meeting participants that the troop recruitment work is a considerable undertaking involving all sectors in our national society, particularly the political, economic, cultural, educational, social, health, demographic, and administrative fields. All levels and sectors of our national society have their roles in and responsibilities for this work. In all activities and under all circumstances, the destiny of the motherland and future of the people throughout the country are always linked to the process of building the armed forces, for the armed forces is the strong pillar that ensures the survival of the motherland and protects the gains of the national society. It is the effective bulwark preventing the return to Cambodia of the genocidal regime and its associates. If the enemies were allowed to return, whatever we have done and treasured over the past 11 years would come to naught, including the lives, property, rights, freedoms, and beliefs of the people as well as the identity of the national society and the culture, traditions, mores, and customs of the country. These things would surely disappear.

So far, the genocidal nature and ferocity of the enemies of the people remain unchanged. The extent of their grudge against the people continues to be tremendous and their animosity continues to boil over. They are biding their time for revenge against the people. This is a most dangerous situation. It forces the people to face the threat of the return to power of Pol Pot and his associates. In particular, the people should be aware that under the current circumstances there is only one way to overcome this threat. The entire people must join hands to enthusiastically and wholeheartedly motivate the whole country into attacking enemies everywhere and in all forms, especially by encouraging sons and husbands to serve in the army with the highest sense of patriotism and awareness.

The enemies will never let us live in peace to achieve national reconciliation and stop the fighting. Despite the Paris international conference, the recent Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Bangkok, and the Jakarta informal talks, the enemies continue stubbornly to reject our goodwill as long as the possibility for them to fight is not eliminated once and for all. At this moment, the enemies are losing their mastery and find themselves in a defensive situation in all fields. They are becoming more isolated on the international stage, their inner circles are being torn apart by serious splits, fighting is becoming tougher for them, and victories are harder to come by. In particular, the deeper the enemies venture into the country and the further they wander from the border, the more serious are the difficulties, weaknesses, and hardships they experience. What has set us apart from the enemies in the past 11 years is the advancement both of us have made. While we have advanced toward development and peace, the enemies have been heading toward more sabotages and the continuation of a chronic war.

Stemming from the objective factor mentioned above, I ask all meeting participants to look at the scope of past consequences that we have had to overcome in order to correctly understand the extent of the present negative phenomena and, from there, to overcome these phenomena step by step, bringing into full play true efficiency. Moreover, we must concentrate on explaining, propagating, and promoting respect for state laws, so each of our citizens, first of all our cadres and combatants, are constantly aware of and can become teachers and models in this matter. I am most satisfied that our meeting participants are well informed on how well our army-building campaign has been conducted and know that it is being conducted at a time when we must fight the enemies while building our armed forces and when our struggle with the enemies is proceeding in a most arduous, complex, and resolute fashion.

The concentrated implementation of the slogans, Everything in service of the battlefield, and Everything to win the people's faith in the new regime, has instilled in our recruitment councils at all levels a special sense of additional responsibility. It is therefore imperative for them to strive to perform their job to the highest degree. Now, more than ever, recruitment councils at all levels and in all institutions concerned must generate a high sense of responsibility and actively participate in most vigorously implementing and realizing the 1990 armed forces building plan in accordance with Decision No. 227 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and in the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the ninth and 10th party Central Committee plenums.

All meeting participants are requested to keep in mind that we have the Military Service Law, a decision on the Military Service Law, and circulars on youth statistics as well as virtually every other form and file to be implemented regarding the national defense duty. We must now raise the effectiveness of these laws. To successfully organize the implementation of laws, we must be equally

successful in political and ideological work and in winning the support of the masses, people, and youths. Cadres at all levels must not be afraid to set good examples in executing the laws. The implementation of the Military Service Law must be carried out on the basis of equality and social justice. Troop recruitment must from now on be based on the Military Service Law, with specific limits on service duration and age ranges strictly defined so that the youths and combatants can best perform their duties, everyone can carry out the national defense duty, and not a single youth can dodge his duty, except for cases prescribed in the Military Service Law.

It is imperative to pay special attention to political and tactical training, to the living conditions of the soldiers, and to the [word indistinct] of the armed forces in order to raise the quality, capacity, and combat ability of the armed forces. The building of the armed forces needs to be linked to the mass motivation work. For this reason, it is imperative to transform the mass motivation work into a vigorous nationwide movement with party members, cadres, workers, employees, and people—male and female, young and old—in the countryside as well as in the cities actively and effectively promoting broad and firm solidarity and unity against the enemies. At the same time, the work of expanding ideology in the inner circles must be continued without letting up, particularly in the face of changes on the battlefield, the internal political situation, and the outcome at the negotiating table of the diplomatic campaign.

At this new stage, it is imperative to constantly generate great energy to stave off the psychological war of the enemies. Along with the leadership of our party, state, and armed forces, this is an important and fundamental basis which has an impact on our armed forces-building endeavor. In fact, along with these efforts to build the armed forces, our cadres and combatants must strengthen their revolutionary stand, ethics, and discipline; must abide by the laws of the state; must have a resolute fighting determination vis-a-vis the enemies; and must lead a proper lifestyle, stay close to the battlefields, and link themselves to the common difficulties of the country and people in order to create a new concept, set new examples of selflessness in the national society, and have good influences on the front and rear lines.

Relying on the policy of the rear and the social affairs policy, it is necessary to more effectively and rapidly promote through encouragement and assistance the development of the family-run economy in production and service. Regarding the day to day problems of the armed forces—materially, spiritually, and in other fields—it is necessary to give the combatants assistance in the barracks and on the battlefields by assigning departments to take care of this work and also by encouraging the masses to assist through committees. At the same time, it is imperative to encourage production and animal husbandry efforts for self-support in any armed forces units that are fully qualified and to constantly nurture good relations and determination to share weal and woe between the front and the rear,

between the armed forces and the people, and between combatants and their families. This is a strong foundation, necessary for the building of our armed forces.

These are just a few of the main principles which I wanted to mention so that you can study and examine them and supplement and implement them as you see fit and as required by the prevailing conditions of your respective localities. Once again, most satisfied with and overjoyed by the brilliant outcome of the meeting, I would like to wish all comrades, meeting participants, and national and foreign guests of honor the best of health, happiness, and successes in all tasks entrusted by the party, state, and people. I declare the second conference of the recruitment councils closed. [applause] [end recording]

The ceremony ended with success in an atmosphere of most profound fraternity and with a great spirit of responsibility for the defense of the Cambodian motherland.

Meetings Mark 80th International Women's Day

Phnom Penh Group Meets

BK0603073190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Summary] At 0800 on 6 March at the Basak festival hall, the Phnom Penh Women's Association, in cooperation with the National Committee for Organizing National and International Festivals, held a solemn meeting to mark the 80th anniversary of International Women's Day, 8 March. Presiding over the occasion were, among others, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the front's National Council; Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; Comrade Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Cambodian Women's Association.

After the national anthem, Nguon Nhel read a congratulatory speech praising the efforts and contributions of women to national defense and construction, reviewing the situation in the country following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, and calling on women to heighten their patriotism and spirit of responsibility, increase national unity and international solidarity, firmly trust the party's leadership, and unite to achieve at all cost the three revolutionary goals, and further improve the living standards of combatants and people. Afterward, the presidium conferred first, second, and third class honors of Defense of the Motherland order on 31 mothers who have sent their sons to serve in the army. The Phnom Penh people's committee also presented gifts to 105 mothers for their outstanding achievements.

Kandal Province Group Meets

*BK0903131890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Summary] The Cambodian Women's Association in cooperation with the Kandal Provincial Women's Association organized a meeting at the provincial party school in the morning of 7 March to mark the 80th anniversary of International Women's Day—8 March. Attending in the presidium of the meeting were, among others, Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Cambodian Women's Association; and Comrade Lim Thi, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Kandal Provincial Party Committee. The wives of party and state leaders, cadres from all departments of the Cambodian Women's Association, some 500 representatives of provincial offices and the local armed forces and teachers, students, and ethnic people, as well as wives of foreign diplomats and various international officials accredited to Cambodia were also on hand.

After the chairman of the Kandal Province Women's Association talked about the history of International Women's Day, provincial party chief Lim Thi took the floor to congratulate the women on the occasion and describe the improving lot of women in the province under the current regime. Mean Sam-an, chairman of the national women's association, recalled the misery and hardship suffered by Cambodian women under former regimes, especially under the genocidal Pol Pot rule; voiced the determination of Cambodian women to contribute to national defense and reconstruction; and thanked Vietnamese, Lao, Soviet, and other progressive women in the world for helping Cambodian women build a decent life in society.

Defense Meeting Organized

*BK0903065090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] The Propaganda and Education Department of the Defense Ministry organized a solemn meeting on the afternoon of 8 March at the 26 August Guest House to mark the 80th anniversary of the 8 March International Women's Day. The meeting was attended by more than 500 women from the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] and representatives of Vietnamese, Lao, and Soviet women. [passage omitted]

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade General Bou Thang, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chief of the CPAF General Political Department, commended all Cambodian women for their contribution to all social movements. Comrade Bou Thang also called on all Cambodian people to continue their efforts to turn

the 8 March spirit into a lively activity in all social movements in their capacity as masters of the nation and their own destiny.

Heng Samrin's Envoy Departs for East Europe

*BK1003080690 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0411 GMT
10 Mar 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 10—Um Chhunlim, candidate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, deputy chief of the party Central Committee office, and special envoy of President Heng Samrin, left Phnom Penh Thursday [8 March] for an official visit to friendly countries in Eastern Europe.

Um Chhunlim and his delegation were seen off at Pochentong airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An and other Cambodian officials. Representatives of the diplomatic corps to Cambodia were also on hand.

Son Sann Delivers Message on Jakarta Meeting

*BK1403125190 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Message from Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Cambodian national government to the Cambodian clergy and people, date not given—recorded]

[Text] Greetings to respected clergy and beloved compatriots: Today I have a number of issues to discuss with you. I would like to recall the meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, a few days ago. This meeting achieved nothing. Why? In the opinion of those attending the meeting, like myself, the meeting achieved nothing because of the Vietnamese delegate, the Hun Sen side, and the Khieu Samphan side, who disagreed among themselves. The Vietnamese side insisted on the word genocide [preceding word said in French], and the Hun Sen side agreed. Whatever Vietnam said, Phnom Penh echoed. The Khieu Samphan side objected to including the word genocide in the final statement of the Jakarta meeting because there are other issues the Vietnamese side refused to discuss, such as the issue of Vietnamese settlers.

As our compatriots know, there are almost a million Vietnamese settlers who are plundering our fertile land, property, and trade everywhere. We raised this issue for discussion; Vietnam objected to it. When Vietnam did this, Hun Sen did the same. Thus, compatriots, be informed: We are still negotiating on this issue because Vietnamese settlers are detrimental to our country; they have plundered our land, houses, villages, and property. The Phnom Penh side has also allowed these Vietnamese to become Cambodian nationals. There are about five million people, or six million at most, in Cambodia. If a million foreigners have been allowed to enter our country, this represents 20 percent—one out of five million—of the entire population. This is too much; no

one can accept this. Compatriots, please be informed about this. Vietnam refused to discuss this issue in Jakarta; it even objected to the mention of this word.

Furthermore, concerning the UN sides, at the Paris conference, the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh sides refused to let the United Nations play any role. Later they agreed to allow the United Nations to provide assistance. However, when we wanted to discuss in detail two roles of the United Nations in Cambodia to administer the country, Hun Sen objected. This shows that Hun Sen was not sincere when he said he agreed to let the United Nations play a role in administering Cambodia. Thus, the two roles for the United Nations are not yet clear. We still suspect that this is just a pretext to improve the situation slightly; in fact, Hun Sen did not agree. We will have to wait and see how far Hun Sen and Vietnam will agree to this at future talks. This is how I would sum up the Jakarta meeting. Because of a few words, nothing was achieved. The meeting in Jakarta was very important; it was a step toward the conference in Paris where the five superpowers will contribute to solving the Cambodian problem.

The Jakarta meeting failed. Because of whom? Because of Vietnam and Phnom Penh; they insisted on the word genocide to block the meeting. In fact, we have seen that the issue of Vietnamese settlers was not discussed. The same goes for the issue of the UN role to assist in organizing elections in Cambodia. Thus, compatriots, judge for yourselves who is to blame on these issues. Our compatriots are fed up with all this. Thai Prime Minister Chatchai has already used these English words, fed up. He said he will not do anything else to help us. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has asked Thailand to arrange a meeting between Thailand and great China to solve the Cambodian problem. Now, our friends are fed up. Prime Minister Chatchai refused to arrange a meeting at Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's request. Compatriots can see how much we have lost. We want peace, a cease-fire, and proper elections so our compatriots in the country can decide Cambodia's destiny by themselves. This has not yet been achieved. This is because [words indistinct]. In fact, the text of the Jakarta statement was not adopted because of the [word indistinct] three parties, Vietnam, Phnom Penh, and the Khmer Rouge.

Now I would like all compatriots under our clergy's leadership to remember communism. Has this led Cambodia to progress or disaster? In Europe, people in many East European countries have rejected communism; they have turned away from communism. People in these countries have revolted and demonstrated calling for the rejection of communism and the adoption of democracy. Our compatriots inside the country, please be informed. Communism does not lead to progress for the country, even in Eastern Europe. In Cambodia, as you know, because of Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge, nothing was achieved. It was also because these parties are communist.

Apart from this, I would like to inform you that those countries in Europe, which have abandoned communism, have received great assistance, economic and financial, from the whole of Europe and from the World Bank. Many international organizations have also lent their assistance. Nicaragua, a country which has recently solved its problem and held elections, has sent a delegation to countries worldwide—it is now in Japan—to request aid after receiving assistance from the United States. I would like compatriots to think about this. Some countries have solved their problems quickly. Now they have asked for and received aid. As for us, Cambodians, we are still killing each other. A paper in Jakarta even wrote that Cambodians will go on killing one another; the problem will end when there are no Cambodians left.

When can we solve our problem and reach agreement among the four parties, the Phnom Penh side, and our tripartite group under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's leadership? After we solve our problem and ask for aid, there will be nothing left because it will have all been given to Eastern Europe and countries like Nicaragua, which have quickly solved their problems before us. When we need aid, we will be told there is nothing left; everything will have been given to East European countries and countries like Nicaragua. Then, we will have nothing, our country having been destroyed and plundered by Vietnamese settlers. It will be difficult to ask for aid by then. Compatriots, please be informed about this.

Therefore, I would like to ask all Cambodians in the four parties, please be reconciled and let people solve the Cambodian problem peacefully. We have another hope. This coming Monday, the five superpowers will meet in Paris again to discuss and assist us in solving the Cambodian problem as long as the four Cambodian parties agree among themselves. This time around, if we still behave the way we did in Jakarta, no one will help us anymore. There is only one last hope: The five superpowers are meeting to help us. I beg all compatriots in the four parties in Cambodia, please be reconciled and think about our people, the way two parties attending the meeting in Jakarta did, namely the party of Samdech Sihanouk and the party of our Khmer People's National Liberation Front. I was the first to announce that there is no need to discuss the text of the statement to be adopted at the Jakarta meeting. Next time around, please, compatriots, just agree to it. If [words indistinct] not so good, we can meet and discuss it in the future. Our foreign friends, in general, are now fed up with us. There is only one thing left. The five superpowers will meet once more to help us; if we are still intransigent, nobody will help us. We will be killing each other until there are no Cambodians left. Compatriots, please think about this.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform compatriots of some issues. The Vietnamese aggressors have been occupying our country for the past 11 years; they have also massacred our race. One should not forget that our people have been rounded up and forced to clear

forests along the Cambodian-Thai border. Our compatriots are all aware of this. There is no need for me to talk about this today. The Vietnamese have been plundering our property, as you already know. Thousands of square meters of our forest have been cleared. This will affect our seasons; rainfall patterns will change in the future. We might not have enough rain to grow rice.

I realize the extent of the destruction by the Vietnamese. I would like to recall our Lord Buddha's advice. Buddha was born in Lumpini. He spent six years looking for ways to achieve enlightenment. He meditated in the forest. He finally attained enlightenment under a banya tree, as all of you know. Afterward, he journeyed and lived in the forest for 45 years to spread his teaching. Buddha lived among trees. I would like to tell you what I know. It is a story about a monk who, during Buddha's lifetime, cut off a tree branch. A deity looking after the forest protested this to the Buddha saying the monk's action would cause a lot of damage to the forest. Thus, our Lord Buddha issued an order prohibiting monks and nuns from felling trees or cutting their branches.

Now that the Vietnamese have cut down our trees to this extent, it will cause disaster to our country. Therefore, compatriots, from now on, please stop felling trees if we do not really need them. The Vietnamese, who have plundered our property, timber, rubber, rice, and our antiquities at Angkor Wat and also at Banteay Chhma [13th century temple in Battambang Province], which we recently liberated. Thus, we must rebuild what the Vietnamese have destroyed. We should preserve our national resources. We should, in the future, produce enough rice for our people and avoid requesting or buying it elsewhere. Therefore, we should take care of what is good for rice production, such as water and irrigation canals. What else do we need for rice production? Rice seed, but there would be no problem about this. I know there are countries such as the Philippines, which has discovered hundreds of types of rice, that are willing to help us. Our friends will also help us to improve our rice production. Previously, we have an average yield of a tonne or just over a tonne per hectare. Now we want to somehow produce more than this to fulfill the need of our Cambodian compatriots. What else do we need? We need buffalo and oxen. I appeal to compatriots to take care of and raise cattle so that, once the war is ended, compatriot farmers will have everything ready, such as water, rice seed, and draft animals. I would like compatriots to be aware of this.

I appeal to compatriots to judge for yourselves who is at fault and use this as our lesson in the future. At election time remember this and those who have destroyed our country. We must think about rebuilding our country and preserving our resources for the prosperity of the country. Compatriots will also benefit from this through peace, prosperity, and happiness. I would like to end this message here. May the clergy and compatriots be informed. I would like to say goodbye now.

VOK Views Vietnam's Attempts To Block Peace

BK1003101590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Political commentary: "Is the Failure in the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem a Vietnamese Success?"]

[Text] Vietnam and the Hun Sen group are most satisfied with the failure of the Jakarta informal meeting on Cambodia. Why? Because, as a result of the deadlock of the meeting, Vietnam is able to continue imposing its regime on Cambodia while the Hun Sen group, which is presently in control of Phnom Penh, has the pretext for continuing the power endowed by the Vietnamese. Vietnam is delighted to see international efforts to restore Cambodia's independence fail.

If Vietnam is still crooked and the Hun Sen group continues to serve the Vietnamese in exchange for power, genuine peace in Cambodia can never be achieved. We have seen that Vietnam and Hun Sen again and again raise the Khmer Rouge issue as a pretext to obstruct settlement of the Cambodian problem. Vietnam and Hun Sen use the Khmer Rouge question as a weapon to frustrate international endeavors. They adamantly reject the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge issue in a settlement with the aim of bringing the process of settling the Cambodian problem into an impasse. At the just-ended Jakarta informal meeting, Vietnam used the word genocide to obstruct the three-day gathering. We do not approve of the act of genocide, but we believe the word genocide, which Vietnam insists on, is an advantage only for Vietnam. It is a loss for Cambodia, because this word is simply designated to endorse Vietnam's invasion in accordance with late Ho Chi Minh's scheme over Cambodia.

As a matter of fact, various countries actively involved in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem are energetically against the act of genocide. So far, the general consensus is that a UN peacekeeping force should be dispatched to Cambodia to maintain security and prevent genocide. However, it is Vietnam which is opposing the approach. Does this not mean that Vietnam itself wants to keep the issue of genocide for the purpose of using it as a pretext to continue the Vietnamese expansionist strategy over Cambodia? Vietnam alleges that the stationing of the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia is a violation of that country's sovereignty. However, can Vietnam, which is a bandit plundering Cambodia's sovereignty, be better than the lawful United Nations in the protection of the Cambodian sovereignty? Vietnam can never be able to fool world opinion. Its policy of swallowing Cambodia can never be forgiven by Cambodian nationalists and peace- and justice-loving countries. Should Vietnam continue the expansionist strategy with any pretext, it would be faced with the continued struggle conducted by the Cambodian people and pressure applied by the international community. Vietnam will ultimately be defeated.

VOK Cites East Bloc Diplomats on SRV Troops*BK1003084590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 90*

[Text] The Heng Samrin regime has rejected reports by Western countries and East European diplomats in Phnom Penh that Vietnamese military units are being deployed in Cambodia to assist Heng Samrin regime troops fighting Cambodian resistance forces despite the fact that the Cambodian resistance forces captured a number of Vietnamese soldiers wearing Heng Samrin army uniforms who engaged in battle with the Cambodian resistance movement. The Eastern European diplomats have however confirmed that Vietnamese forces were still present in Cambodia even though Vietnam announced that its troops had already been withdrawn from Cambodia since last September. The Sihanoukist National Army asserted that the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime forces were not capable of mounting the recent attack on the noncommunist resistance-controlled Svay Chek position without the help of Vietnamese troops.

VOK Comments on Soviet 'Hypocritical Policy'*BK1303084190 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Political commentary: "The Soviet Union's Hypocritical Policy"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is regarded as the superpower that has blessed Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia. The Soviet Union has been providing Vietnam and the present regime that Vietnam has put in power with money and arms. Recently, though, the Soviet ambassador in Phnom Penh claimed that he had maintained a stoppage of military aid to the Vietnamese-installed communist Heng Samrin regime since last year. The truth is something else altogether.

The Soviet Union has always stated that it wants to resolve the Cambodian problem politically, but secretly it has been giving guns, aircraft, and tanks to Vietnam and the soldiers of the Vietnamese-installed regime to strafe and kill the Cambodian people. Does't this show that the Soviet Union continues to follow a hypocritical policy in Southeast Asia and especially in Cambodia at present? Not long before this, countries in Southeast Asia saw that the Soviet Union had taken some peace initiatives and had shown its desire to end its role in the region. As a result, the serious regional threat which resulted from Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation and control of Cambodia could have become a thing of the past. However, ultimately, it has become obvious that whatever the Soviet Union does is mere trickery to force the international community to stop supporting and stop giving outside aid to the Cambodian resistance movement, while the Soviet Union itself keeps on secretly supplying the Vietnamese-installed communist group.

The Soviet Union recently sent quantities of ammunition and four Mi-8 helicopter gunships through Vietnam and shipped another large contingent of Soviet military aid through Kompong Som Port to the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh just as the Cambodian resistance forces were mounting fierce attacks in western Cambodia. In fact, the Soviet Union's hypocritical policy in Cambodia cannot be concealed. It is impossible that the Phnom Penh regime could field 200 T-54 and T-55 tanks, 250 armored personnel carriers, 200 assorted artillery pieces, and many batteries of BM-14 and BM-21 rockets, such as it used in recent attacks on the Cambodian resistance forces, without the ammunition and spare parts from the Soviet Union. The puppet regime and Vietnam are unable to either produce or invent them.

To make a long story short, the Soviet Union should not say one thing while doing something else. It should fulfill its role in the search for peace, as it has claimed to be doing. It should help resolve the Cambodian problem on the basis of equality according to a format of resolving the Cambodian problem through broad political means. It would be much better if the Soviet Union gave tractors to the Cambodians to cultivate the land, because its military aid will not help extinguish the flames of war in Cambodia but, instead, will only add fuel to these flames and threaten the security of this country and that of the rest of the region. In summary, in order to end the Cambodian problem, the Soviet Union should end its hypocrisy first, and the Soviet Union itself should understand that what the world and the Cambodian people want is true peace. The Soviet Union's assorted war materials cannot help bring peace and democracy to Cambodia.

VODK Comments on Soviet Envoy's Statement*BK1403045190 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Mar 90*

["News Commentary": "Vietnam and the Soviet Union Have Not Changed Their Ambitious Expansionist Policies on Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The Soviet Envoy said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Phnom Penh on 3 March that the Soviet Union would not stop aiding Phnom Penh. This means that the Soviets will continue to provide various types of aid, including military and economic aid, to the Vietnamese to enable them to prolong their invasion and occupation of Cambodia.

Even though it has serious internal problems with revolts by its people, the Soviet Union is persistently backing the Vietnamese against Cambodia. This is because Vietnam has unconditionally put its military bases, in particular Cam Ranh, a base that the Soviets have long wanted, at the Soviet Union's disposal. So, it is obvious that the Vietnamese and their Soviet supporters have not changed their expansionist regional policies at all. The Vietnamese continue to invade and occupy Cambodia as their Indochinese strategy. Then they will use this as a

stepping-stone to invade Southeast Asia, in accordance with their regional and the Soviet's universal expansionist strategies. Vociferous propaganda conducted by the Soviets and Hanoi authorities on the complete military withdrawal, general elections, and a political settlement of the Cambodian problem is nothing but a gross deception to hide their ambitious expansionist strategies.

VODK Reaffirms Four-Party Role in Supervision

BK0603020690 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Mar 90

[Unattributed commentary: "Without the cooperation of the four parties, the United Nations cannot control the disguised Vietnamese hidden in Cambodia"]

[Text] At the recent informal meeting in Jakarta, due to vigorous pressure by various countries on Vietnam and puppet Hun Sen to accept a UN role in a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem, on the last day of the meeting puppet Hun Sen also pretended to talk about UN supervision. However, puppet Hun Sen still rejected the dissolution of the Vietnamese aggressors' regime in Cambodia; he wanted UN supervision within the framework of this regime.

This is a maneuver to dupe the world and avoid international pressure. It is obvious that as long as Vietnam's puppet regime is not dissolved, even if Hun Sen said he will let the United Nations control everything in Cambodia, this organization cannot carry out genuine and effective control and supervision. Vietnam's puppet regime will continue to hide Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia disguising them as Cambodian soldiers or staff of the puppet administration while over a million Vietnamese settlers will have their nationality changed to Cambodian. Therefore, if UN forces come to Cambodia within the framework of the puppet regime, even with tens of thousands men, they cannot discover these hidden Vietnamese aggressor forces because foreigners cannot easily discern who is Cambodian and who is Vietnamese, just as Asians cannot tell Europeans apart, such as French from British.

Therefore, without the cooperation of the four [Cambodian] parties in controlling and supervising the Vietnamese aggressor forces, UN forces will be unable to uncover the Vietnamese and the Vietnamese will continue to be everywhere in Cambodia. If Vietnamese aggressor forces are all over Cambodia, can there be free, just, and democratic elections? Certainly not. The elections will certainly be manipulated by these Vietnamese aggressor forces and puppets; therefore, the result would favor Vietnam's puppets. This means that if UN forces carry out control and supervision within the framework of Vietnam's regime, it is tantamount to legitimizing Vietnam's aggression and permanent occupation of Cambodia by only changing it into a Cambodian form. Thus, Hun Sen's statement accepting UN control and supervision is just Vietnam's trick to dupe people. The

real aim remains the same, that is to legitimize Vietnam's permanent occupation in accordance with the Indochinese federation strategy.

The Cambodian national government, victim of the Vietnamese enemy's act of aggression and occupation for the past 11 years, wants to end this war of aggression comprehensively, justly, and definitively more than anyone else. It is in this spirit that the Cambodian national government proposes the simultaneous dissolution of both Vietnam's illegitimate puppet government and the legitimate Cambodian national government and the setting up of an equal four-party provisional government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. At the same time, the Cambodian national government will let the United Nations play an effective role in everything, particularly in controlling and supervising the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia and the organization of general, free, and democratic elections in Cambodia to enable the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination without pressure or interference from the outside. The world can clearly see which one of these two proposals shows goodwill to genuinely solve the Cambodian problem and which one is a deceitful trick—the UN role proposed by Vietnam's puppets or the UN role proposed by the Cambodian national government.

VONADK Cites Sihanouk on SRV Troops

BK1103063490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] At a meeting with reporters on 7 March in liberated zones in Cambodia, Cambodian President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that since November 1989, about 20,000 Vietnamese soldiers have been dispatched from Vietnam to Cambodia to continue occupying Cambodia. This clearly shows that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the entire Cambodian national resistance forces, the Cambodian national government, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the U.S. Department of State, and numerous diplomats in Third World countries still express the view that Vietnamese aggressor forces remain in Cambodia and that more troops have been dispatched from Vietnam to Cambodia to continue occupying Cambodia—just as the Soviet Union is doing in Afghanistan—to prevent the war from ending. General opinion holds that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors refuse UN supervision and control of Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia and other issues because Vietnam has clear plans to hide and reinforce its aggressor forces in Cambodia at will.

VONADK Sees SRV as Main Obstacle to Peace

BK1203020090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Mar 90

[News analysis: "Is It the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors or the Vietnamese Puppet-Lackeys Who Have Created All Kinds of Obstacles to Ending the War of Aggression Against Cambodia?"]

[Text] 1. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have kept saying that to end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, it is necessary for the four Cambodian factions to negotiate the settlement of this problem by themselves because Vietnam is no longer involved in the war of aggression against Cambodia.

2. In line with this statement, the Hanoi authorities, the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh, the Lao puppets, and the other Soviet-Vietnamese allies have kept echoing each other that the so-called warring Cambodian factions should settle problems among themselves. Some even said that the talks held to solve the problem of Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia had failed because the warring Cambodian factions failed to reach a compromise.

3. But who kindles the war flames? Who caused the war of aggression against Cambodia? Who is invading and occupying Cambodia? Who has opposed and rejected the supervision concerning the Vietnamese occupation forces in Cambodia?

Here are the answers to these questions: It is the Hanoi authorities who have caused the war in Cambodia; it is the Hanoi authorities who are occupying Cambodia; it is the Hanoi authorities who have opposed and objected to supervision concerning the Vietnamese occupation forces in Cambodia; and it is the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, and not the Vietnamese puppet-lackeys in Phnom Penh, who have opposed UN supervision on the forces currently invading and occupying Cambodia. The Vietnamese puppet-lackeys in Phnom Penh are just a smokescreen created by the Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese puppet-lackeys in Phnom Penh are just parrots echoing whatever words are uttered by its boss—the Hanoi aggressors and occupiers of Cambodia.

4. These reasons clearly prove that it is no one else but the Hanoi authorities who have created the obstacles barring the process toward ending the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia. The Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia can be ended only when the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors agree to let the United Nations supervise the total withdrawal of their aggressor forces, which are fighting in and occupying Cambodia. Only then can Cambodia and the Cambodian people enjoy their right to self-determination.

Khieu Samphan Greets Japanese Foreign Minister

BK0703152790 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Congratulatory message from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Cambodia in charge of foreign affairs, to Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, dated 1 March—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency: On the happy occasion of your reappointment as Japanese foreign minister, I am honored and happy to express to you, on behalf of the Cambodian people and government, and in my own name, warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health and personal well-being and for complete success in your lofty mission. On this solemn occasion, I would also like express to you, and through you to the Japanese Government and people, our profound gratitude for Japan's precious support for our just struggle for national liberation and national survival. I am convinced that our long-standing bilateral relations and cooperation. Please accept my high consideration.

[Dated] Cambodia, 1 March 1990

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Cambodia in charge of foreign affairs

Philippines**Rebel Soldiers Threaten To Kill U.S. Nationals**

HK1403090190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] warned they will kill American nationals and will attack American installations if the United States continues to support the Aquino Government. The details from Rey Arquiza, mobile unit 21:

[Begin recording] Rebel soldiers warned American nationals in the country and said they will attack their installations here if the U.S. Government continues to support the Aquino administration. This was contained in a four-page statement by the rebel soldiers distributed to the media, which stated that if the U.S. meddles again, it only proves that they are challenging the soldiers and the United States should therefore take responsibility for whatever happens to its nationals here. The warning, which was entitled "The Unfinished Revolution of 1986," was issued by the RAM-Soldiers of the Filipino People leadership.

The rebel soldiers claimed they want to be friends with the Americans and urged them not to treat them as little kids because they are not under their command and, most especially, they are not within American jurisdiction. According to their statement, if the Americans want to have another Vietnam, they will grant them this and give them a battle they will never forget. They reiterated their demands for the resignations of President Aquino,

Vice President Laurel, and also the leaders of the Senate and House and for a snap presidential election.

In an abrasive statement against President Aquino, RAM leaders said that the president is only the governor general of the Philippines, like it had been during Spanish rule. [end recording]

Aquino Views Coup Attempts, Muslims, U.S. Bases

JN1203130690 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
12 Mar 90 p 17

[Interview with Philippine President Corazon Aquino by Bari'ah 'Alam-al-Din in Manila "last week"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Question: Although there are hundreds of thousands of young Filipino men and women working in the Arab countries, your relations with the Arab countries appear to be normal. Can this be attributed to the continuing unsolved problem of Muslims in the Philippines, or do you want relations to remain within their current limits?

President Aquino: I do not believe that what you are saying concerning our relations with the Arab world is true. Our relations are not just normal. On the contrary, they are good, active, and natural. Here, I must point out that the influence of Arab culture is prominent and wide-spread in our country, especially in the Islamic Mindanao region.

As for the thousands of Filipinos working in the Middle Eastern countries, I believe that there are great opportunities to improve their working conditions. We hope that this will take place and that Arab employers will realize that these workers come to them with various educational backgrounds and religions.

Question: Do you have any plans to visit the Arab countries to discuss these issues with their leaders?

President Aquino: I have no plans to visit any country officially within the current year. I will only go on visits imposed on me by my national duty.

Question: It seems that your government's efforts to solve the problem of the Muslims and establish peace in Mindanao have not succeeded so far. Negotiations between you and the representatives of the Muslims have stopped. What is your position on this situation and what settlement projects do you have?

President Aquino: Allow me to correct what you have said in your question. Our efforts to establish peace in Mindanao still continue, and contrary to your impression, we will succeed in these efforts. In fact, we have succeeded in applying the principles of autonomy in some regions of Mindanao. When we proposed the Tripoli agreement formulation in a general referendum, some participated and the agreement was received with great enthusiasm in four provinces. Some rejected it. We are confident that those who rejected and boycotted it will soon change their stand and join the peace train

when they see how many projects and achievements will be realized in the four provinces.

This is the only means for a settlement within the framework of concern over the territorial unity of the Republic of the Philippines. Rest assured that no president will allow the partition and fragmentation of the Republic.

Question: Do you believe that the danger of communist rebellion against your government has been removed?

President Aquino: Let me say that the danger that communist rebellion will succeed militarily in realizing its goals has been eliminated and removed. Of course, the danger coming from communist circles will remain so long as the reasons behind their rebellion are still there. To eliminate these reasons, we have taken the initiative in proposing a social and economic development program currently under study to remove the roots of poverty and economic backwardness waged by the Communists. However, the application of such a program cannot take place overnight because the roots of this crisis were there long before my presidency. We are aware of the roots of the crisis, and I affirm to you that we are bent on solving this problem.

Communists in the Philippines are like their ilk anywhere else in the world. They suffer from a major problem; namely that they hail the principles of communism at a time when the Eastern regimes are abandoning communism and heading toward democracy. They are edging toward communism while communism is retreating and declining.

Question: Some observers believe that the last military coup throws long, dark shadows on your political future. How serious are the dangers of having new military coups?

President Aquino: Our forces eliminated the last coup attempt. However, I will not be able to give you assurances and guarantees that no other coup attempts will take place in the future, although I am capable of affirming that these military coups will not succeed. The Filipino people support unity, democracy, and the rule of the law. If a new clique of adventurers and authority-lovers attempt to control the rule through terrorist methods, their attempts will be crushed.

Question: How do you see the future of U.S. bases in the Philippines? Do you believe that decreasing the amount of U.S. aid to the Philippines will soon affect the slow progress in the Philippine economy?

President Aquino: The U.S. bases' agreement in the Philippines ends in 1991. The agreement will stop being applicable unless a new agreement is reached to extend it. This requires the approval of the Philippine Senate after the Parliament, and only if the people accept when the subject is proposed to them in a public referendum.

Regarding the decreases the U.S. House of Representatives has decided to introduce on the amount of U.S. aid

to the Philippines, let me tell you that its effect will not be as strong on our economic development as will be its effect on the credibility and faithfulness of the U.S. Government toward its original agreements with the Filipino Government.

Question: News reports said that you refused to welcome the U.S. defense secretary during his last visit to the Philippines. What point do you want to make to the Americans and how would you describe relations between the two countries?

President Aquino: The Philippines and the United States are bound by very strong and good relations. The relations will remain as they have always been. There are over 1 million Filipinos who are U.S. nationals. They form an important part of the continuing guarantees for friendly relations with the United States. [passage omitted]

House Wants Manila Camps Transferred to Clark

HK1303092790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Mar 90

[By Jennifer Postigo]

[Text] The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will draft a resolution seeking the transfer of Camps Aguinaldo and Crame, and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport, to the vacant lots in Clark Air Base in Pampanga. Representative Jose de Venecia, the committee's chairman, made this announcement in reference to this morning's hearing. According to him, they will formulate the resolution so that President Aquino and the Joint Executive-Legislative Bases Council will have the authorization to sell the military camp properties in Metro Manila in preparation for their transfer to Pampanga in 1991.

At the same committee hearing, Negros Oriental Representative Miguel Romero submitted a resolution requesting that President Aquino suspend the bases' exploratory talks until the U.S. Government complies with the Manglapus-Shultz agreement to grant a \$481 million financial package. He reiterated the point because Filipinos are in an embarrassing and oppressed position since the United States decided to cut financial assistance to the Philippines by \$96 million.

Editorial on Students' March Against U.S. Bases

HK1303040190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 13 Mar 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Marching vs U.S. bases"]

[Text] Reminiscent of the heady days of widespread protest when cause oriented groups sought to bring the issues directly to the people, students of the University of the Philippines [UP] began yesterday a "Lakbayan" or People's March in protest against the continued stay of US bases in the country. More than a thousand UP students from Diliman and other Luzon-based UP units

were expected to take part in the four-day, 92-kilometer march from Manila to Pampanga, where Clark air base is found.

The protest action recalls various long marches and cross-country motorcades in the years following the Aquino assassination to focus public attention on such issues as the Bataan nuclear power plant, fraudulent elections under the Marcos regime, and, of course, the bases.

Is the march but the opening salvo in an increasingly vociferous anti-bases campaign as the 1991 deadline looms? It is significant that the organizers consider as the most significant part of the Lakbayan the dialogs with the communities that the students are going to hold in their various stops on their way to Clark.

Whatever their motives, the students must be congratulated for taking the lead in the massive grassroots information campaign on the issues surrounding the bases that government should have launched long ago.

Enrile's Latest Pronouncement Splits Opposition

HK1403031590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 14 Mar 90 p 1

[By staff member Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile's pronouncement yesterday that he would not agree to be Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco's running mate has virtually splintered the opposition into factions whose leaders are all coveting the presidency.

"I'm not running for vice president. I will run either as standard bearer of my party or I'll run for the Senate," said the government's chief critic when asked before the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines (Focap) luncheon forum if he was willing to team up with the Marcos crony against the ruling coalition presidential candidate.

Most Metro Manilans supported Enrile's arrest and even wanted him jailed, according to a survey by the Office of the Press Secretary.

In Davao last week, Cojuangco indicated willingness to be the opposition's standard bearer after he had agreed "in principle" to unite all anti-Government forces. It was Vice President Salvador Laurel who broke the news that Cojuangco would fortify the ranks of the opposition whose mainstream political party is the Nacionalista banner. Laurel, the NP [Nationalist Party] president, is another strong presidential contender.

If drafted by the NP, Enrile, the party secretary general, said he would "feel honored to run," hinting at his strong chances of winning.

"I'm not saying I'm confident that I can knock out any opponent, but there is always a chance that I may land a good blow and, who knows, I might be lucky enough and

"I'll make it," he said. The Aquino Government, according to him, has all the advantages counting the military organization, a bureaucracy controlled by the President, and "what seemed to be (her) possession of the sovereign popularity." Any challenger, he added, would want to take on a "champion like that."

If Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos would be a candidate, Enrile said he would perhaps "even support him."

Aquino Criticized Over Cavite Land Conversion

*HK1403095790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Senator Wigberto Bobby Tanada last night criticized President Corazon Aquino for her decision favoring the National Development Corporation [NDC] in converting the 230 hectares of land in Dasmarines, Cavite into an industrial site. He said in an interview that this is a violation of the true aim of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP]. He stressed that the president's approval of the NDC Marubeni project is a clear departure from the land reform program as stipulated in the Constitution.

In a related development, farmers, fishermen, and laborers are going to hold an extensive rally on Friday [16 March] to protest Malacanang's decision regarding the land conversion in Dasmarinas, Cavite. The details from Andy Vital of mobile unit No. 15:

[Begin recording] [Vital] The widespread protest against Malacanang's decision started with a lighting rally in front of the Department of Trade and Industry building in Makati. It was attended by members of the Filipino Farmers' Strength; National Farmers' Movement [Pakisama]; Strength of the Filipino Farmer, Fisherman, and Laborer; and the Assembly of Small and Free Fishermen of the Philippines. According to Oscar Castillo, Pakisama national leader, President Aquino's decision on the land estate shows the administration's lack of determination to carry out the CARP.

[Castillo] We would like to say that we are not against industrialization. The truth is that we are even suggesting authentic industrialization. Our Constitution says that the state should implement an industrialization program grounded on sound agrarian reform and rural development. Therefore, industrialization should not go against agrarian reform. They should be complementary. The farmers request, and it is not in conformity with the Bureau of Internal Revenue's policy... [changes thought] industrialization should be transferred to nearby land, where agricultural lands will not be affected.

[Vital] Oscar Castillo added that they will hold a bigger rally on Friday. Their group and many others will march to Mendiola and point out to Malacanang its wrong decision. [end recording]

Manglapus Rebuts Bank Fraud Charge Against Son

*HK1303094590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[By Rey Arquiza]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus today said that some people, like Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, have had their brains affected by having served for a long time under the late President Marcos and that they tend to believe there could not be Filipinos capable of earning U.S. dollars in a good way. Manglapus made the criticism against Enrile following the latter's call for his resignation because of the involvement of his son, Valentin Manglapus, in bank fraud in the United States, which the secretary immediately denied. He also threatened to file a libel suit against a morning newspaper which published the story about his son, which he said was baseless. He added that his lawyers are studying whether to include Enrile in the libel suit.

Manglapus accused Enrile of having lost logic and reason, saying that if this is Enrile's kind of reasoning, he should not be in the Senate because Enrile's son was once involved in a murder case. He said his son is a good person and the accusation against him is groundless.

Government Reshuffles Cagayan Military Command

*HK1303040590 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY
in English 13 Mar 90 p 3*

[By reporter Dario Agnote]

[Text] Veteran combat fighter in Mindanao is expected to head 10,000 Army troops in Cagayan Valley tracking down suspended Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo, who has been the subject of a massive manhunt for more than a week now.

Brig. Gen. Orlando Soriano will be formally named today to be the new commander of the Isabela-based 5th Infantry Division, replacing Brig. Gen. Manuel Dizon, Dizon was named the new Southern Command (Southcom) chief, the post vacated by Brig. Gen. Guillermo Flores who is now the new Army chief.

A successor [of] former Army Chief Maj. Gen. Manuel Cacanando, Flores will lead the simple turnover rites at the division headquarters in Echague, Isabela this morning.

Soriano used to be the commander of the Army's 603rd Brigade based in Cotabato, a hotbed of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Central Mindanao.

A member of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) class 1962, Soriano was one of the pallbearers during the interment Saturday of Brig. Gen. Oscar Florendo. Florendo was held hostage and later killed in Tuguegarao last March 4 at the height of fierce fighting between Aguinaldo's 300 armed forces and the government troops.

Aside from the manhunt operations against Aguinaldo and his 50 supporters, Soriano is also expected to continue counterinsurgency operations in the province following reports that the communist New People's Army (NPA) insurgents are poised to take advantage of the tense situation in the farflung areas of Cagayan.

Soriano is an experienced combat fighter not only in Mindanao but also in other areas in Luzon considered to be the bailiwick of the NPA rebels. He was formerly the chief of staff of the Regional Unified Command (RUC) for Region 2, based in Cagayan Valley. He was also the former commander of the Army's 2nd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division based in Tanay, Rizal, and the 601st Brigade in Mindanao.

Flores said the filling of vacancies resulting from the retirement of some 24 AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officials this April 1 was meant to ensure a smooth transition of commands and minimum disruption of critical Army operations, especially in the counterinsurgency program.

Another task awaiting Soriano in Cagayan Valley is the reorientation of the Army's 17th Infantry soldiers numbering about 400 and the more than 200 members of the Citizens' Armed Force Geographical Units (CAFGU) active auxillary that joined Aguinaldo last Sunday. Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato S. de Villa has ordered the pulling out of these units for their participation in what is termed the "bloody Sunday" incident March 4.

Another ranking military official in Luzon who is also set to retire April 1 is Northern Luzon Command (Nolcom) chief Brig. Gen. Orlando Antonio. Sources in Camp Aguinaldo disclosed that PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional Command 3 (Central Luzon) chief Brig. Gen. Cesar Nazareno is being groomed to replace Antonio.

Enrile Urges Honasan, Aguinaldo To Surrender

HK1303132390 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 13 Mar 90

[From "GMA News Program"]

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile today advised suspended Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo and ex-Colonel Gringo Honasan to surrender and face the charges against them through legal channels.

In a news conference, Enrile also said that he has no intention of joining any military junta that would be set up in the case of a successful coup d'etat. For now, he is prepared to face President Corazon Aquino in the 1992 presidential elections if he is fortunate enough to be picked as the standard bearer of his party.

PC Chief Montano on Problems in Florendo Death

HK1303152590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Philippine Constabulary [PC] chief Major General Ramon Montano is not optimistic that the real killer of General Oscar Florendo at the height of the Hotel Delfino clash will ever be known. He also said that no person, whether from the military side or the Aguinaldo side, will be indicted if it is proved that Florendo was killed in a crossfire.

Jonathan Cristobal has the full report.

[Begin recording] Ongoing investigations into the death of Civil Relations Service chief Brigadier General Oscar Florendo may all be for naught and the general's death classified under the same heading defining the killings of Brigadier General Bautista, Batalla, and Carignal.

According to PC-INP [Integrated National Police] chief Major General Ramon Montano, the latest report coming from the PC Criminal Investigations Service indicated that there is no way that the type of bullet which hit and killed Florendo can be determined. Montano also said that autopsy reports showed that Florendo was hit by one bullet but two exit points were found in his body. No slugs were located which would have helped determine the type of gun used. Montano added that this was one of the reasons hindering investigations.

He further said that even if the marksman is found, no criminal liability can be established because Florendo's death took place at the height of shooting from both sides. Hence, Florendo's death is likely to remain unsolved and eventually be forgotten, as is the case with all other previously slain generals. [end recording]

Reportage on Enrile Associates' Legal Proceedings

Charges Against Some Dropped

HK1303153190 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Rebellion charges against the group headed by former Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza were dismissed today. Ray Mariano has the report.

[Begin recording] The Department of Justice is dismissing rebellion charges first raised by government investigators against former Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, Makati Councillor Roberto Brillante, Cagayan board member Nerina Padilla, former General Jaime Echeverria, and Customs police [no rank given] Catalino Bondoc. This was announced today by Secretary Franklin Drilon of the Justice Department after Senior State Prosecutor Aurelio Trampe submitted the findings of a preliminary investigation conducted by a composite team of prosecutors from the department.

Drilon said the government investigators failed to gather sufficient evidence to justify filing rebellion charges

against the accused before the courts. The five men were accused of rebellion charge complexed with murder and multiple aggravated murder because of their alleged involvement in the last coup d'etat. The five men were the coaccused of Senator Juan Ponce Enrile. [end recording]

Court Releases General on Bail

HK1303093590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Despite stiff government opposition voiced by Solicitor General Francisco Chavez, the Supreme Court this afternoon approved the temporary release on bail of retired General Felix Brawner. The Supreme Court set bail at 100,000 pesos for Brawner in an en banc decision issued this afternoon.

Brawner, along with Enrile, the Panlileo couple, and ex-renegade Colonel Gringo Honasan, is charged with rebellion complexed with murder and multiple aggravated murder for their involvement in the coup attempt last December.

Arrest of Former Captain Ordered

HK1403020990 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] The Quezon City regional trial court ordered the arrest of former Navy captain Felix Turingan and two others. Judge Jaime Salazar issued the corresponding arrest warrant for them to hold a joint hearing on the rebellion and murder case the government has filed against Turingan, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, retired Brigadier General Felix Brawner, hotel owners Rebecca and Erlinda Panlilio, Colonel Billy Bibit, and several others.

Salazar issued the arrest warrant against Turingan, former Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Legaspi, and former Captain Jaime Lucas after the case was raffled off to Judge Salazar. Turingan, Lucas, and Legaspi were charged by the Department of Justice with rebellion and murder for the takeover of the Villamor Air Base and Fort Bonifacio and the bombing of Channel 4 and Malacanang during the coup attempt in December.

Rounds of Ammunition Discovered Buried in Rizal

HK1403072790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] The military discovered many rounds of ammunition and high-powered firearms buried in a pit in barangay Maarap, San Mateo, Rizal. Ninety-nine rounds of ammunition for an 81-mm mortar, 60-mm mortar, and M-79 grenade launcher were confiscated. In a report to National Capital Region Defense Command Chief General Rodolfo Biazon, Colonel Edgardo Batenga said they found the weapons after closely monitoring the activities in the area. They were also tipped off to the

presence of rebel soldiers in the barangay during the height of the December 1989 failed coup.

PC Chief Confirms NPA-RAM Tactical Alliance

HK1403031790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 14 Mar 90 p 7

[BY Noli Cabantug]

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano yesterday confirmed military intelligence reports of an alleged meeting between members of the New People's Army (NPA) and the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) to explore the possibility of joining forces to fight the Aquino Government. "We have intelligence reports about those meetings even an early as January," Montano said, adding that "we show for a fact that Brig. Gen. (Edgardo) Abenina was one of those who met with some communist representatives." Calling it as a "desperate move" of the two extremist groups, Montano said, "They are grasping for each other's help."

Last Sunday, alleged NPA chief in Romulo Kintanar sent a statement to the Associated Press calling on the military rebels to join them in the violent overthrow of the Government. Kintanar said the NPA welcomes "with open arms" any soldier who wishes to join them.

Last January, PC/INP [Integrated National Police] Intelligence chief Brig. Gen. Gerardo Flores bared NPA and RAM plans for an alliance, but this was brushed aside as mere propaganda.

Reacting to Kintanar's open call, Flores yesterday said, "That is an indication that the local communists realized that the ideology they are fighting for is passe." He said this was proven by the pro-democracy up-heaval sweeping across Europe and the Soviet Union.

Flores predicted that the NPA offer for renegade soldiers to join them would be welcomed by RAM "without qualms" because they were "power hungry." He, however, predicted a shaky and bloody alliance should they succeed in overthrowing the Government. "Mag-Papatayan sila," [They will kill each other] Flores said.

He also said that a politician believed to be behind RAM had initiated the talks with detained Communist Party leader Rafael Baylosis. He add that the talks continued shortly after the coup through emissaries.

Relatedly, Brig. Gen. Orlando Antonio yesterday bared that the NPA in Cagayan are stepping up its activities in the area by attacking small detachments. Antonio reported that since the military shifted its attention from anti-communist insurgency operation to the hunt against fugitive suspended Cagayan governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo, the NPA's have launch several attacks.

Aquino Turns Down NDF's Peace Offer*HK1403031390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 14 Mar 90 pp 1, 9*

[By Gerry Lirio]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday turned down the offer of the communist National Democratic Front [NDF] for a unilateral ceasefire if the government will ban American military facilities in the country after 1991.

"The NDF's interests do not necessarily coincide with those of our people," Ms. Aquino said. She added that national interest, not the NDF's, will decide the future of the bases. "It is our people as a whole that we must take into account, for it is their best interests and common good that we must increasingly pursue," she added.

The NDF, in a letter to Sen. Wigberto Taflada last Feb. 27, offered the government a unilateral ceasefire on condition that Ms. Aquino will abide by a constitutional provision banning foreign facilities in the country upon the expiration of the bases agreement in 1991. Tanada, a known anti-bases advocate, endorsed the NDF's offer to Ms. Aquino. He said the NDF, an umbrella organization of all communist groups in the country, is also supporting his own proposal for Ms. Aquino to initiate peace talks with both rightist and leftist rebels.

Under the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, the use of the four American facilities, including Clark air base and the Subic naval base, expires in September 1991. Both the Philippines and the U.S. have agreed to begin exploratory talks next month on the future of the facilities beyond 1991. U.S. officials have announced that they wanted the bases to stay, while Ms. Aquino has kept her options open. She said national interest will guide the government in its decision on the matter.

Government Raids NPA Camp in Southern Luzon*HK1203134390 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 12 Mar 90*

[From "GMA NEWS" program]

[Text] Government operatives recently raided a New People's Army [NPA] camp in Mount Banahaw, Southern Luzon. According to acting Southern Luzon Command chief Brigadier General Evaristo Carino, his men recovered some high-powered firearms from the rebel casualties. Before the assault was carried out, the rebels ambushed a group of soldiers. Four soldiers and three Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit volunteers were wounded.

Today, General Carino and Quezon provincial commander Colonel Reynaldo Waycoco awarded them medals at the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center. General Carino said he will recommend their promotion.

Military Reports NPA Camp Raid in Quezon*HK1403100590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[By Benjie de Galicia]

[Text] Two communist rebels were captured in Catanauan, Quezon yesterday. They were peacefully sitting inside a mini bus waiting for departure to Lucena City when arrested. They are identified as Marlyn Mendoza, alias Comrade Sandra, medical officer of the Apolonio Mendoza Command's first platoon; and Saldy Nolasco, alias Comrade Malvin, leader of Agapay Command's three troops.

The military had been monitoring their activities before they were nabbed in Catanauan. Recovered from them were a letter from a certain Comrade Cesar asking that some medicine be purchased and money worth 10,000 pesos. The letter's contents reveals that Comrade Cesar can be found in the mountainous region north of San Francisco, Catanauan, Quezon, where he trains red fighters to kill corrupt military and government officials. The two rebels underwent tactical interrogation in a camp in the said town.

Meanwhile, a clash took place between troopers of the 42d Infantry Battalion under Lieutenant Arnold Icamen and rebels in barangay Villa Aurin, Narciso, Quezon this morning. Initial reports from the Southern Luzon Command say that the military raid continues at the New People's Army rebels' training camp. No casualties have been reported so far.

Thailand**Further Reportage on Neutral Refugee Camp Issue****Officials Suggest Khao I Dang***BK1403013990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 Mar 90 p 3*

[Text] Prachin Buri—Khao I Dang camp in Ta Phraya District is being suggested as a site for a neutral camp where Cambodian refugees, including those from eight other camps on the Thai-Cambodian border, will be held.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] and United Nations Border Relief Operation [UNBRO] officials regard Khao I Dang as the most suitable site for a neutral camp under the Thai Government's policy to move refugees from camps controlled by Cambodian resistance groups, sources said yesterday.

More shelters would be built for refugees at the neutral camp, to be called the Training Centre for Cambodian Returnees. The sources said that there were already sufficient facilities at Khao I Dang for UNHCR and UNBRO relief staff, health care units and refugee training.

UNHCR and UNBRO officials were studying how to turn the camp, 30 km north of Aranyaprathet and 10 km from the border inside Thailand, into a neutral centre, free of influence from all Cambodian resistance forces, the sources said.

From Khao I Dang camp, it would be most convenient to send Cambodians back home by land, they quoted relief officials as saying. Covering 4,375 rai of land, the camp has been regarded as the biggest in the country. It initially housed 160,000 Cambodian refugees who fled following the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in late 1978.

Today, there are 11,575 Cambodians at the camp but almost 300,000 others may be transferred from eight other camps on the border to live at Khao I Dang after it is declared a neutral camp, sources said.

The eight other camps are O' Trao in Si Sa Ket, housing 19,542 refugees; Site-B in Surin (52,250); Site-2 (145,110, Ban That (3,185), and Site-8 (42,244) in Prachin Buri; and Site-K (7,804), Sok Sann (8,800); and Bo Rai (4,443) in Trat.

Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha, meanwhile, is scheduled to visit Site-2 camp, north of Khao I Dang, on April 11.

In another development, Mit Chouk, chief of the Khmer Rouge-controlled Phum Thmei commune, opposite Ban Nong Pru village, 30 km south of Aranyaprathet, said the resistance group would not be concerned over the planned setting up of the neutral camp in Thailand. He said UN relief agencies had never helped "Khmer Rouge people" and that more than 20,000 of them had already been moved from Thailand to seven communes inside Cambodia. He said the remaining 7,000 to 8,000 Khmer Rouge civilians living in Thai border areas would be transferred to the communes next month and that 3,000 of them wanted to live in areas around Phnom Chhat mountain range, opposite Ta Phraya District.

The six other communes are O Sralau, Dong Sua Tai, Phnom Malai, Sangke Yea, O Lhong and Ta Chada.

He said transfers of Khmer Rouge refugees from Thai border areas to the seven communes had been difficult and risky because there were not enough vehicles and land mines had been planted along the way. Mit Chouk said 12 Cambodians had been killed and 30 others had lost their legs in land mine explosions while moving across the border to the commune since last December.

At Phum Thmei commune, construction of houses and other buildings had been going slowly due to lack of construction materials, including wire and nails, he said.

The commune chief, meanwhile, said Cambodian refugees under control of the Khmer Rouge at Site-8 camp in Khlong Had sub-district here are expected to join the commune but none of them have left the UN-run camp yet. He added that the seven border communes would house 55,000 Cambodian civilians by next month.

Aid Officials Seek Assurance

BK1403014390 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Mar 90 p 5

[By Thana Phuphat]

[Text] The Thai government must assure Cambodian refugees they will have the right to decide for themselves whether to live in neutral camps, senior international aid officials said. The officials, who spoke on condition they not be identified, told THE NATION that the camps, if created, should admit only refugees who want to live in non-political camps.

"The most important thing is for Thai authorities to ensure that the Cambodians have the right to decide for themselves either to go to a neutral camp or to stay in their existing camp without fear of persecution," an official said.

About 290,000 Cambodians now live in 10 border camps separately administered by the three Cambodian resistance forces—the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front, the Nationalist Sihanoukist Army, and the Marxist Khmer Rouge. The camps receive funding from the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO).

Earlier this month, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan announced plans to establish neutral camps as a first step toward repatriating the refugees. In establishing the camps, the Thai government can either "demilitarize" existing camps by prohibiting resistance military personnel, or evacuate refugees from existing camps to newly designated neutral camps, officials said.

But officials said the first option would be "impractical" because many of the refugees in existing camps are wives and children of resistance troops who want to stay in touch with their families.

But the second option is likely to succeed if the Thai government guarantees that those who want to leave be allowed to do so without fear of persecution by resistance forces, officials said.

"Not everybody should be herded into neutral camps as I'm sure there would be a substantial number of Cambodians who want to remain in their existing camps," an official said. The officials said the neutral camps should be run by Thai authorities—not by the Cambodian administrators and military who control the existing camps. Thai authorities should also ensure that the neutral camps are free from Cambodian military personnel and weapons, they said.

Officials from UNBRO and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) declined to comment on Chatchai's proposal, saying the Thai government has not officially informed them of the plan.

Possible sites for neutral camps include Khao I Dang and Kab Cherng, which are supervised by the UNHCR.

Khao I Dang, which now houses some 20,000 Indochinese refugees and displaced Cambodians, has facilities to accommodate up to 100,000 people.

Thai government agencies involved in refugee issues are expected to meet this week to explore ways to set up the camps and decide which agencies should run them.

International aid officials said the UNHCR and UNBRO have yet to decide which of them would supervise the camps. If the Thai government decides to establish the camps, the UN agencies will seek funding from donor countries, the officials said.

The UNHCR or UNBRO is expected to set up the camps and relocate the refugees within six months, provided that relocation is done during the dry season, the officials said.

Chatchai Comments on Camps

BK1403075690 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] At the VIP Room of Bangkok International Airport this morning after his return from visits to European countries, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chuanhawan answered reporters' questions about the setting up of neutral camps for displaced Cambodians. He said that during the European visit, UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees], UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Operation], ICLC [expansion unknown], and European Community voiced their support and pledged to give financial assistance to establish the neutral camps so that the Cambodian refugees can stay on a voluntary basis. The establishment of the camps will enable the authorities involved to carry out their duties more easily. When the Cambodian refugees are ready to return to their homeland, Thailand will be willing to facilitate the repatriation.

Gen. Chatchai said that at present there are about 350,000 Cambodian refugees residing in various camps in Thailand, and the operations in those camps have not been carried out as smoothly as they should. Therefore, the setting up of neutral camps for the purpose of voluntary repatriation of the displaced Cambodian is appropriate.

Asked about the Australian ambassador to Thailand making an overseas call to the prime minister in Copenhagen, Denmark, in which he urged Thailand not to include actors depicting construction of the bridge on the River Kwai in Kanchanaburi Province, Chatchai said that the Australian ambassador only requested that the actors not be included in the show, but the light and sound show could still be held as usual. He said the light and sound show in Kanchanaburi Province had been held annually without actors, because those events are a matter of the past. Thailand has been a peaceful country and has not been engaged in warfare for long time. Why should we organize a performance with actors that will

adversely affect the feelings of the countries that were involved in such historical events?

Prince Sihanouk Departs Bangkok for Beijing

BK1403100090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Bangkok, March 14 (AFP)—Cambodian guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who returned last month to Cambodia to live in an area controlled by his forces, left here Wednesday [14 March] for Beijing, sources in his office in the Thai capital said.

The prince, Cambodia's former monarch, made no statement on leaving here.

Prince Sihanouk, who leads one of the two non-communist factions allied to the powerful Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in the guerrilla coalition fighting to topple the Vietnam-installed Cambodian Government, had said earlier that he was going to Beijing because his mother-in-law was gravely ill there. The prince said he would remain in China some time if his mother-in-law, Madame Pomme Peang, 86, were to die, adding that he would definitely return to Cambodia afterwards.

Prince Sihanouk, 68, used to stay most of the time in Beijing until he returned to northern Cambodia on February 23, ending years of exile. He has settled in a site named Sereipheap, in the district of Samraong, across from Thailand's border province of Surin.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia 11 years ago to overthrow a Khmer Rouge regime blamed for acts of genocide during its near-four year fanatical Marxist rule, and installed a client government in Phnom Penh. The Khmer Rouge now forms the military muscle of the guerrilla coalition which also includes non-communist followers of Prince Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Agreement With CSSR on Diplomatic Missions

BK1403041490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Mar 90 p 7

[Text] Thailand and Czechoslovakia have agreed to open diplomatic missions in each other's country and speed up moves for bilateral cooperation, the Foreign Ministry's Information Department said yesterday.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who is touring Eastern Europe, met his Czechoslovakian counterpart Jiri Dienstbier in Prague earlier this week. The two ministers concurred that to expand bilateral relations, various agreements ought to be materialized as soon as possible, such as avoidance of double taxation, investment promotion and protection, and cooperation in science and technology.

The two countries would also encourage more frequent exchange visits at all levels of both the public and private sectors.

Mr Dienstbier told ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi that Czechoslovakia was drafting several laws which would facilitate economic reforms, and allow and encourage private ownership and the involvement of the private sector in international trade. ACM Sitthi was also told that it would take Czechoslovakia at least five years to rise to the economic level of Western European nations. To succeed in economic reform, Czechoslovakia is attempting to establish contacts with as many countries as possible to diversify its relations, especially with those outside Europe such as Thailand, Malaysia and South Korea.

Minister-Led Team in PRC To Promote Tourism

BK1403035290 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] A high-level team of tourism officials headed by Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Kon Thappharangsi is now on a visit to China for talks on tourism promotion between the two countries. The visit, scheduled for 13-21 March, is at an invitation of the chairman of the China's National Tourism Administration, (Lian Yi).

Mr. Kon will meet Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Wu Xueqian to discuss tourism cooperation and sign a memorandum of understanding on the issue for use in drafting an official agreement to promote bilateral tourism cooperation. Under the memorandum, the two sides will exchange tourism information on a yearly basis and cooperate on exchange of tourism knowledge and experts, as well as staff training. China earlier proposed the establishment of its tourism office in Bangkok.

'International Crackdown on Narcotics' Urged

BK1403022690 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Mar 90 p 2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok in Phitsanulok]

[Text] Burmese Deputy Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw yesterday called for an international crackdown on narcotics, but said it was "out of the question" for Thailand and Burma to act together in narcotics suppression outside of an international framework. The deputy minister's statement came while Thailand is seeking increased cooperation from Rangoon in eliminating opium plantations in remote Burmese jungles.

But Ohn Gway said the drug problem was not a just matter between Thailand and Burma. "It's an international thing now," he said. The solution depends on cooperation among producing, trafficking and consuming countries, the deputy minister said. "Only when these three (groups) are attacking the menace together will the problem be solved," said Ohn Gyaw, who was in Phitsanulok attending the third meeting of the Thai-Burmese Regional Border Committee.

Ohn Gyaw, who had earlier called for international cooperation in suppressing the drug business in a speech

to the 17th special session of the United Nations on Narcotics, however said Burma will continue to fight in its part to suppress the narcotic problem within its own country.

Informed sources said Rangoon is trying to convince the United States, formerly the main backer of narcotic suppression programmes in Burma, to resume its assistance. Washington reduced its aid to Rangoon following a military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in September 1988. Since the halting of the US-Burmese suppression programme, fears have been expressed among the international community about a drastic increase in opium exports from Burma.

At the meeting yesterday the Burmese delegation, led by Eastern Command Commander Brig Gen [Brigadier General] Maung Aye, briefed its Thai counterparts on Burma's narcotics suppression efforts since 1982, said Bunphot Piamdi, a representative of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB).

The Thai delegation called for increased joint cooperation in tackling the narcotics problem and urged Rangoon to further reduce opium plantations in its country.

Thailand Third Regional Army Commander Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] Siri Thiwapphan, head of the Thai delegation to the meeting, said Thailand would certainly be affected if Rangoon could not suppress narcotics production inside its country. "Posting Thai officers at border checkpoints and intelligence networks is not a 100 percent solution to the drug problem," said Lt Gen Siri.

Informed sources said Thailand wanted to see Burma and Thailand cooperate by exchanging information on narcotics production and traffickers.

The yesterday's meeting agreed for the 4th meeting of the Thai-Burmese Regional Border Committee to be held in Burma's Moulmein in June.

Border Checks To Begin on Burma-Bound Goods

BK1403025590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Mar 90 p 3

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok in Phitsanulok]

[Text] Thai authorities in Tak province's Mae Sot district will begin on-the-spot checks today of goods being transported to Burma in an attempt to prevent any further tragedies like last week's bomb explosion across the border. Seven Burmese were killed when an official at Myawadi town's border post opened a parcel bomb that allegedly originated in Thailand.

Col [Colonel] Chalo Tongsara, commander of Task Force 34 in Mae Sot, said yesterday two stations would be set up for inspecting goods, one at the district customs office and the other at the bank of the Moei river. All goods brought across to Myawadi from Thailand will be required to go through an explosives detector.

Last Thursday's blast, the second in the border town this year, prompted Burmese officials to request that Thailand thoroughly check goods crossing the border. They have said they suspected the last bomb was hidden in a package of sweets from Thailand, but Thai officials have rejected the claim.

Chalo claimed the move to check goods was not a response to the Burmese request, but rather an attempt to improve security and regulate trade along the border. The commander, who was attending the third annual meeting of the Thai-Burmese Regional Border Committee in Phitsanulok, said he had called a meeting on Sunday for the owners of six piers along the Moei to determine if there were business rivalries between them and to inform them of the spot-checking operation.

Border sources said yesterday that labour representatives were also present at the meeting, which they suspected was held at Burmese officials' request. Burmese officials asked the Thais at the meeting to close down all but one of the piers along the Moei in order to keep an eye on goods crossing the border, the sources said.

Lao Envoy on Upcoming Visit of Thai Princess

*BK1303021590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Mar 90 p 2*

[Text] Laos hopes Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon's visit to the country will help create a new positive atmosphere for strengthening the bilateral relations, Lao Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong said yesterday. With five months of preparatory work, Laos can give an assurance for the Princess' security and well-being during her week-long journey starting this Thursday [15 March], he said.

Ambassador Khamphan said Princess Sirinthon will be the first member of the Thai Royal Family to visit Laos. "Not only our two countries, but others are watching this historic event," he said.

According to the Ambassador, the Princess will spend two days at the former Royal capital of Luang Prabang, where she will tour several ancient temples, and the former Palace which is now a museum, as well as witness a display of Laos' highly-reputed silver craft.

Arriving at Vientiane on Thursday morning, Princess Sirinthon will tour the capital, where she will visit temples, hospitals and schools.

Justice Minister Kou Souvannamethi will accompany the Princess in Vientiane, while Deputy Foreign Minister Thongloun Sisoulit will be with the Royal delegation throughout the visit.

"We are very proud the Princess is interested in our history and archaeology. Therefore we have done our best to prepare everything for the Royal visit," the Ambassador said. "The Laotian people have high regard for the Thai Royal family and are looking forward to welcoming Princess Sirinthon," he said.

—Army sources said that Army chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut will not be visiting Laos as previously announced. Gen Chawalit was to be in Vientiane to receive Princess Sirinthon on her arrival. The sources said, however, that Gen Chawalit decided not to visit Laos because he would be a burden on Laotian authorities who will be preoccupied in caring for Princess Sirinthon's visit.

Thai-Malaysian Air Exercise Ends in Hat Yai

*BK0703152190 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television
Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Text] Future joint air exercises between the Royal Malaysian Air Force [RMAF] and the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] will concentrate further on air defense. Major General Datuk Haji Mohamed Yunus Tasi, Air Force deputy commander, said this following the closing ceremony of the Thai-Malaysian air exercise, code-named Thamal 9, in Hat Yai. Datuk Haji Mohamed Yunus was greeted by RTAF Commander Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin at the RTAF base.

This was the ninth exercise between the Thai and Malaysian forces. As many as 250 soldiers and officers of the two countries took part in the 10-day exercise. The exercise took place in the border regions. Air Force Brigadier General Datuk Huang Chew Siong, who directed the exercise, said that the recent exercise introduced for the first time air defense tactics. Previous exercises concentrated on air operations and search and rescue methods.

Saudi Arabia To Replace Charge d'Affaires

*BK1403014490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 Mar 90 p 1*

[Text] Saudi Arabia has appointed a senior diplomat to replace 'Abdallah Shubayli as charge d'affaires at its embassy here, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry Kopsak Chutikun said yesterday.

Mr Kopsak said the Thai Embassy in Saudi Arabia had reported to the Ministry that Muhammad Sa'id Khuja is to replace Mr Shubayli who is ending his three-year term here.

Mr Khuja, 57, is a senior diplomat, so his appointment can be deemed a good sign indicating the continuity of good relations between the two countries, said Mr Kopsak. It also reflected that the Saudi Arabian Government still attaches importance to the ties, he said. The Thai Government welcomes Mr Khuja to Thailand, Mr Kopsak said.

Chawalit Bids 'Farewell' at Army Meeting

*BK1303024590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Mar 90 p 1*

[Text] Saying he "will not be far away," General Chawalit Yongchaiyut bade farewell to the Army yesterday,

when he presided over what was considered his last monthly meeting with senior officers at the Army auditorium. "I will still be close to everyone," Gen Chawalit assured the meeting, including Army region, division and regiment commanders.

Gen Chawalit, however, remained tight-lipped about his future, despite widespread reports he has been offered deputy prime minister and defence minister posts in the Chatchai coalition.

During a dinner party attended by 200 military officers in Phatthaya earlier this month, Gen Chawalit hinted he would resign after March 27. The Army chief also remained silent as to who his successor would be, although sources at the meeting said an introduction was not necessary because the new Army commander "had already been introduced earlier," referring to Deputy Army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun.

Gen Chawalit thanked his subordinates for carrying out their duties and cooperating with one another during his time as Army chief in the past three years. Taking pride in the Army having satisfactorily undergone modernisation and development programmes, Gen Chawalit called on officers to remain united and continue to work together for the sake of the nation, religion and the monarchy, sources said.

"There is no institute which loves the nation and the monarchy more than the Army," Gen Chawalit said. "Soldiers like us don't show feelings. We just follow orders, no matter who may be the top commander," said an Army officer attending the meeting.

Gen Chawalit also touched on the widely-reported verbal conflict between Gen Suchinda and Chat Thai MP [member of Parliament] Songtham Panyadi. He asked Army officers to stop retaliating against a politician who said MPs also have legs to kick soldiers like Gen Suchinda. Gen Chawalit volunteered to patch up differences between MP Songtham, who was once an Army sergeant-major, and Gen Suchinda. The Army chief said such an exchange of verbal attacks was only a misunderstanding.

Gen Suchinda reportedly told an audience at Chulalongkon recently that he would "kick MP Songtham right on the House floor" if the soldier-turned-politician told him to do this and that.

A handover ceremony between the outgoing and new Army chief is expected to be held at the Army auditorium at the end of the month, Army sources said.

Earlier in the meeting, Gen Chawalit confirmed he would leave for Burma today to ask Rangoon to stop using Thai territory in armed operations against minority rebels on the border. Burmese government forces have inflicted damage and casualties on Thai border villagers, particularly in Tak Province. He will discuss anti-narcotics efforts with Burmese authorities, among other topics.

The outgoing Army chief also plans to visit Vietnam to foster relations between the Thai and Vietnamese armies and not to touch on any non-military issues, sources said.

Sources said Gen Chawalit also noted that an unusually large number of weapons have been smuggled from Cambodia to Thailand. They said the influx of war weapons from the war-torn country was because of some laxity in Phnom Penh's measures to suppress arms trading and smuggling on the border. Gen Chawalit ordered increased searches for smuggled weapons along the Thai-Cambodian border.

In another development, authorities recently arrested 20 Vietnamese in Nong Khai and Mukdahan for illegal entry, sources quoted Gen Chawalit as saying.

Reportage on Chatchai Chunhawan Visit to Denmark *WA1303150090*

For reportage on the visit by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan to Denmark, including reports on his talks with Prime Minister Poul Schluter please see the Nordic Countries section of the 13 March West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Vietnam

Article Examines Party's Mass Mobilization Work

Installment One

BK1203091590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 4 Mar 90

["Part one" of Khanh Toan article: "Issues Drawn Up From the Political Drive To Contribute Opinions to the Party's Draft Program on Mass Mobilization Work"]

[Summary] For a few weeks now, together with the people countrywide, cadres and combatants of our army units have animatedly contributed their views to the eighth party Central Committee plenum's draft program on the party's mass mobilization work. From the north to the south and from the border areas to islands, our cadres and combatants have clearly manifested their aspirations to the party, genuinely expecting that the party will assess the results of their operations and look at the shortcomings and mistakes in reporting on and intensifying the kith-and-kin relations between the party and the people, so greater successes can be achieved in socialist construction.

Nearly all the views of experienced people recalled the early period from the party's birth to the time when it regained leadership over the entire country. This period can be described as the most beautiful in terms of the kith-and-kin relations between the party and people. The party members stayed close to the poor people and the mass movements and were sensitive to the earnest aspirations of the masses. They shared the people's hard

living conditions. Sometimes they had to live in more miserable conditions than the people. They daringly accepted all sacrifices to liberate the people from slavery and save the country for the people. This was the main reason the people had followed, supported, and protected the party to the hilt. At 24 years old, the party gloriously concluded the resistance against the French colonialists. At 45 years old, the party completely defeated the U.S. aggressors and reunified and advanced the country to socialism. At 59 years old, it victoriously defeated the enemies in two border areas. Now the people still firmly believe that they will certainly have to cooperate with the party and help stabilize the situation in the country.

Although today's life is still full of many hardships and cannot be ridded of much anger at social evils, helping the party correct and strengthen itself is the main prerequisite to stabilize the situation. Many views have bitterly reflected that many party members are harming the reputation of the party and have eroded the people's confidence in the party. Since the party rules, many of its members are in key positions and have exemplified their vanguard role. However, many have proved to be mandarins of the revolution. They are bureaucratic, degenerated, and authoritarian, and lead a life totally strange to the laboring people, because they have been spoiled by privileged subsidies for too long a time. They come to the people in shining sedans and are surrounded by assistants. They meet the people for the mere sake of formality and do not know anything about the people's living conditions and suggestions, and what problems are they supposed to solve. Moreover, when high-ranking cadres or party members come to the people, they are protected by too heavy a system of security escorts, making it impossible for the people to reach and talk with them.

Some people said that certain high-ranking cadres used to eat simple meals with us and were protected by us. Why should their security escorts fear that we would harm them when they come to us now? The people expect this fence to be removed so they can speak and the cadres listen. A large number of cadres and combatants shared the view that since the country was reunified, the evil of bureaucracy has developed in many sectors and at many echelons from the central to local levels. In the wake of its sixth congress nationwide, the party has set forth the renovation line, and many of its policies and lines have been actively implemented, easing the tension in the socioeconomic situation. Although the people have witnessed some achievements, there are still in fact injustices in society. The people expect cadres and party members in positions of authority to examine themselves to know who enjoys prerogatives and privileges in order to take proper remedial action.

In fact, the disease of prerogatives and privileges has developed very quickly within the party body—at times to the extent that the people can no longer bear it. The prerogatives and privileges have expanded from individuals to whole families and even to entire communes and

villages of cadres involved. If the party does not resolutely remedy this situation, the cadres will continue to harm the party.

Installment Two

*BK1303085690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 5 Mar 90*

["Part two" of Khanh Toan article: "Issues Drawn Up From the Political Drive To Contribute Opinions to the Party's Draft Program on Mass Mobilization Work"]

[Summary] Many people countrywide have contributed their sincere views to the outline of the resolution of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee's eighth plenum. Their views have profoundly and broadly covered the relationship between the party and the masses, and have indicated the causes conducive to the people's declining trust in the party while petitioning remedial action that reflects judicious thinking and a high sense of responsibility for the survival and development of the party.

Social injustice resulting from the quickly widening gap between rich and poor over the past 10 years has been the main issue. Some people in high positions of authority who wield power to managerially control the economy and material bases, have enriched themselves unjustifiably. These people have accepted being surrounded by opportunistic, degenerate, and deviant persons who illicitly collect money for them. At times, they have been driven by sycophants into luxurious orgies that cost millions of dong to the state. Cadres and combatants of the 7th military region and the Ho Chi Minh City military command asked: Could there be more Duong Son restaurants, in addition to the one in Ho Chi Minh City, which have not been discovered or have not received permission to open? Just try to conduct financial inspections of all hotels and large restaurants in localities to see how many billions of dong have been spent every year by those who are wielding economic management power to entertain one another and to enjoy themselves.

Radio listeners in Haiphong, Nha Trang and Da Nang said that the crackdown on criminals has netted some professional robbers in various cities, towns and villages, definitely improving the political security and public order and safety. What about those gangsters who have not exposed their faces and who, donning the cloak of party members and cadres, are hiding in various agencies and factories and eroding the country's economy? When will they be dealt with? Who will deal with them? The state inspection committee must assume this task and set an example for basic installations to follow suit. The problem is that we must overcome the counteroffensive of guilty persons who resort to unprincipled measures. In leading the revolution, the party had at times committed mistakes but every time it admitted and courageously corrected mistakes, the people not only continued to trust the party but also were even happier to see the mistakes corrected.

Another target is smugglers and tax dodgers. These people are using money to corrupt state cadres and override the law. State agency party committee echelons must coordinate with one another to create the integrated strength to mete out severe punishment as deterrence to other would-be criminals. We have not succeeded in doing this task because our action is not well-orchestrated to suppress and then eliminate illegal acts.

The concern raised by people in rural and mountainous areas in the Red River Delta, central plain, central highland and Nam Bo Provinces is that peasants are still oppressed by the administration. The products of their hard work are still bought at low directed prices by various authoritarian state economic sectors, namely the foreign trade sector of exports and imports. Also in the rural and mountainous villages, quite a number of peasants' children have to quit school because peasants have to shoulder numerous taxes and contributions. If no immediate action is taken to remedy this situation, the educational level of people in rural areas will decline each day. Since agriculture is considered the foremost battlefield, what specific priorities have the state policies reserved for agriculture to narrow the current wide gap between the countryside and cities?

During the national democratic revolution, our party succeeded in building the firm and close worker-peasant alliance to give the revolution invincible strength. Now, if the party can do the same to the on-going socialist revolution, the strength of the worker-peasant alliance will remain invincible. During the anti-French resistance days, the CPV Central Committee and the government in Viet Bac were the hope for all Vietnamese patriots. The CPV Central Committee and the government are now located in the middle of the capital of a unified and independent country. If correct policies and lines are formulated to suit the people's heart, the people will certainly look to the party and administration to firmly advance to socialism just like they looked to Viet Bac to nurture their determination to liberate the country. The people formerly suffered from the loss of the country, now they are suffering from a lack of democracy and social injustice. Let cadres and party members alleviate the people's pain and create the strength for the people to persevere in their advance to socialism.

Installment Three

BK1303105590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 6 Mar 90

["Part three" of Khanh Toan article: "Issues Drawn Up From the Political Drive To Contribute Opinions to the Party's Draft Program on Mass Mobilization Work"]

[Summary] Many listeners have sent letters to the editorial staff in connection with the poor performance of some mass organizations led by party cadres. The reason for this is that the responsible cadres have little capability for leadership; the mass organizations themselves

are too rigid in their operation, monotonous in their methods, and dull and unappealing in their activities.

Many youth union chapters belonging to the Air Force, the Air Defense Corps, the Huong Giang Divisional Group, and the Local Force Company of Tien Giang Province have come up with this analysis: The youth union has hitherto been considered an efficient arm of the party; unit party committee echelons and commanders have often loaded down this arm with such assignments as cleaning up barracks and roads, digging communication trenches, cutting trees, building houses, and making furnitures. The youths are expected to perform heavy work, but what do party committee echelons do for the youths after they finish their tasks? It is very difficult for youths to get what they ask for, such as a soccer field, a volleyball court, or a sight-seeing trip.

Through the drive to contribute opinions to the program of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee's eighth plenum we hope the various party committee echelons will change their viewpoints and link the youths' obligations to their interests. Regarding the same issue, many young friends have raised the issue concerning the relationship between their obligations and interests. A key point is that village and city ward echelons often send youths to join the army with a lot of fanfare, but when the latter return after having fulfilled their military obligation, they are ignored completely by the local party and administrative echelons.

Many women officers and soldiers and women defense workers have made suggestions concerning mass motivation methods employed by trade union and women's union cadres. They stress that the versatility of mass motivation methods applied by responsible party cadres is very limited. Generally, the responsible cadres remain passive and carry out activities only for form's sake. The drives initiated within the workers' and women's movements to improve the interests of women workers are few, and they are often not suited to the reality at the units or enterprises.

Through the drive to contribute opinions to the eighth plenum's draft resolution, everyone hopes that mass organizations will clearly define their operational orientations and draw the enthusiastic participation of their members. In this way, they will be able to mobilize the masses to carry out the party's political tasks. It is also suggested that party and mass organizations streamline their apparatus, for many of their sections only duplicate the functions of those belonging to the various ministries and state sectors. Entering the new stage of the revolution, the party's mass mobilization work is encountering new problems arising from realities of life. Actual developments of the world and domestic situation require that the party's mass mobilization organizations clearly recognize these developments and draw lessons to enhance the quality of their work and contribute to renovating mass mobilization work with the aim of gaining more strength for carrying out the party's line of renovation.

Installment Four

*BK1303141190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 7 Mar 90*

["Last part" of Khanh Toan's article: "Issues Drawn Up From the Political Drive To Contribute Opinions to the Party's Draft Program on Mass Mobilization Work"]

[Summary] The following views have also been expressed by our cadres and combatants during different debates and in numerous letters to the editorial staff:

Efforts are needed on the part of both the party and mass organizations and the entire people to improve themselves in order to lead socialist construction forward. As far as the party is concerned, it is necessary for all party organs from the party Central Committee down to grass-roots party organizations to review their past performances and draw from their experiences to purify party organizations and state mechanisms and to improve relations between the party and the people. To this end, it is necessary to use party membership criteria to reexamine the conduct of party members. Realities in the past 15 years since reunification of the fatherland have indicated that a number of party members have become deviant and degenerated. To purify party organizations and state mechanisms, it was suggested that those who know they are no longer qualified for party membership should volunteer to leave the party. Otherwise, party cells and party chapters should take resolute measures to remove those elements from the party. This calls for efforts on the part of all party members and party chapters to put the party's interests above all and to boldly practice self-criticism and criticism in a spirit of comradeship.

For their part, mass societies are duty-bound to help their members and organization improve themselves. It is not correct to think that only the party is responsible for the fate of the nation and the advance of socialism in this country. Realities have shown that the evils of bureaucracy, despotism, authoritarianism, corruption, and prerogatives and privileges have developed quite strongly in many associations and mass organizations.

In their letters to the editorial staff, some intellectuals and college students have clearly expressed their opinions about democracy. In their views, ever since the birth of the party, Vietnamese intellectuals and college students have faithfully followed the path traced by the party and have contributed their minds and talents to the revolutionary undertaking. As far as the party's mass mobilization work is concerned, it is important for the party to create a democratic atmosphere for the intelligentsia to discuss issues of interest, contribute to the common cause, and formulate an appropriate remuneration policy toward the intelligentsia.

Building Ministry Discusses Mass Mobilization

*BK1203081790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 5 Mar 90*

[Text] The Building Ministry recently arranged for its leading cadres, department and institute cadres, and party committee, trade union, and organ leaders to discuss and contribute opinions to the party Central Committee's eighth plenum draft program. Almost all of the delegates suggested that the draft program be renamed, perhaps to: Program on the Party's Mass Mobilization Work, or to the title of section 3: Renovation of the Party's Leadership and the State's Management. Many of them held that the draft program was not prepared carefully and that, substantially, its contents focus on the situation and are a repeat of the contents of the sixth party congress resolution. They proposed that the party reexamine the work of various legislative and executive organs to see what laws they have enacted to ensure the people's right to mastery, saying that the subject matter is ample but plans have not been made available for implementation by legislative organs. They said there is still a lack of concrete policies and systems that suit the country's actual situation.

Referring to the building sector, many of them suggested that measures be adopted—including a bidding mechanism and a housing system—to oppose any attempt to get rich illegally in construction activities, as well as in subsidized housing, and to ensure social justice. They also stressed the need for the Building Ministry to adopt measures to care for laborers in terms of employment and livelihood.

Mass Media Activities for Anniversaries Reviewed

*BK1103084590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 5 Mar 90*

[Text] In January and February, cultural and information offices, provincial radio and television broadcasting stations, municipalities, and special zones satisfactorily guided and organized activities to mark 1990 major anniversaries. Many provinces and municipalities have effectively combined the people's cultural activities with information, propaganda, exhibitions, publications, books and newspapers, and radio and television broadcasting programs.

Worthy of note are activities to commemorate the 60th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the propaganda drive to motivate the people to contribute ideas to the CPV Central Committee eighth plenum's draft program on renovating and intensifying mass mobilization work. However, many localities paid attention only to activities in municipalities, cities, and districts, while making fewer efforts to facilitate activities at grass-roots units, subwards, and villages, especially in the rural and mountain regions. Printing of books to mark major anniversaries was insufficient, while in Ho Chi Minh City and some

southern provinces a number of books were published with poor content and without authorization.

General Views Army, Proletarian Dictatorship

BK0803141790 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG
TOAN DAN in Vietnamese Dec 89 pp 27-33

[Article by Senior Lieutenant General Nguyen Quyet: "The People's Army and Proletarian Dictatorship"]

[Text] The Vietnam People's Army's 45 years of victories and growth is closely linked to the hard and fierce revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people to gain and safeguard the administration under the Communist Party of Vietnam's leadership.

The revolutionary realities and war in our country clearly indicate that the administration is a fundamental issue of the revolution. If we want to gain and safeguard the revolutionary administration, we must necessarily build a powerful army of the people. The victorious strength of the people's army stems from the firm and strong development of revolutionary dictatorship under the party leadership and of the new social system that has been built and consolidated step by step.

Realities of the current revolutionary struggle in the world also indicate that if there is not a revolutionary army, it will be impossible to protect the revolutionary gains. Moreover, if the communist party leadership is declining and eliminated and if the people's administration is undermined and wiped out, the army will be neutralized even though it is powerful.

After the people's democratic national revolution was completed and the socialist revolution began country-wide, our people's democratic dictatorship under the party leadership shifted its task to become a proletarian dictatorship.

Proletarian dictatorship is a "touchstone to test the genuine knowledge and recognition of Marxism." Lenin said: "Only those who expand their recognition of the class struggle to the extent of recognizing proletarian dictatorship will be Marxists." If "we recognize the class struggle alone, we probably have not been emancipated from bourgeois thinking and politics." (Footnote 1) (V.I. Lenin, Complete Works, Vietnamese, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, Volume 33, page 43) The question raised is to correctly understand and act in conformity with the democratic and humanitarian nature of proletarian dictatorship, to overcome shortcomings and mistakes of communists during the course of socialist construction and, at the same time, to criticize bourgeois allegations that distort proletarian dictatorship. Proletarian dictatorship is not a goal but a means to eliminate classes, wipe out oppression and exploitation, and advance to socialism and communism.

Our party's policy of renovating the organization and operating procedures of the political system is aimed at

intensifying the party's leading role and state management efficiency, and at promoting the people's mastery, which means to intensify the strength and effectiveness of proletarian dictatorship and make organizations within the system of proletarian dictatorship operate more dynamically and effectively.

The heavy and glorious responsibilities of the people's army, the present duties of combat, construction, work, and production of our army as well as its vigorous growth are closely linked to the development of the socialist revolution and proletarian dictatorship, following the renovation lines set by the sixth party congress and the various party Central Committee plenums.

Lenin said: "Under proletarian dictatorship, the class struggle does not disappear but only takes different forms." It is "a persevering, bloody and unbloody, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative struggle...." (Footnote 2) (Ibid., Volume 41, page 34)

Revolutionaries do not subjectively want to use violence in proletarian dictatorship. It is mainly the opposition of hostile forces using counterrevolutionary violence that has forced revolutionaries to use violence.

The U.S.-led imperialists and other reactionary forces are now waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country's socialist revolution using many perfidious tricks—political, military, economic, psychological, cultural, and social. Meanwhile, they continue to put military pressure on us from many directions, such as occupying our border and Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago and provoking local armed conflicts.

Taking advantage of the process of renovation, restructuring, and reform in our country and many other socialist countries, the imperialists are striving to use the "peaceful changes" along with "military threats" to destroy the system of proletarian dictatorship and socialism as well as destroy each socialist country prior to eliminating socialism in the world.

The class struggle and the national struggle, as well as the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths in our country and the world, are taking place on many fronts in an amazingly fierce and complicated manner. Meanwhile, detente and dialogue alternate with confrontation. We must use appropriate forms of struggle to suit the situation and make every effort to make the most of new favorable conditions. At the same time, we must heighten vigilance and stand ready to cope with any eventuality.

As a tool of violence for the proletarian dictatorship and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and with the basic function of a fighting army, our army must fight gallantly and always maintain a high degree of combat readiness to safeguard our system of proletarian dictatorship and our socialist fatherland, and to fulfill our national duty and international obligations. Together with the people, we must fight the enemies of our nation and our class.

Apart from the military front, we must also fight on the political, economic, ideological, psychological, cultural, and social fronts.

Established after the Vietnamese working class had fulfilled its historic mission of leading the process of national liberation, our country's proletarian dictatorship has turned itself into a "national system" and has led the nation to socialism. The fatherland and socialism are one. Our country's proletarian dictatorship is duty-bound to oppose the enemy, both within and without. Safeguarding our country's proletarian dictatorship means defending the fatherland and socialism. In Vietnam, defending the Vietnamese fatherland is synonymous with defending socialism, and defending socialism is synonymous with defending the fatherland, that is, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

As Lenin put it, the highest principle of a proletarian dictatorship is the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class. A proletarian dictatorship that portrays the nature of the working class is not the dictatorship of a minority over a majority but that of a majority of the laboring people over a minority that opposes socialism.

Safeguarding the proletarian dictatorship means protecting and helping to strengthen the close alliance between workers, peasants, and the socialist intelligentsia; protecting the laboring peoples' right to mastery under the Communist Party's leadership; and protecting the people's administration—the manifestation of the people's right to mastery. By judging its nature, it can be seen that proletarian dictatorship is the loftiest, most humanitarian system of democracy. It also constitutes the liberation of each and every man, pays complete attention to each human being, and protests all violations of the people's right to mastery and the oppression of citizens, as well as despotism, dogmatism, and prerogative.

This is an organized democracy of the majority and not an unorganized, bourgeois democracy. A bourgeois democracy is one that appears to belong to everybody but actually belongs to the capitalists because it is controlled by the capitalists. Our army must safeguard the proletarian dictatorship, which is our people's democracy. Together with the entire people, our local armed forces and people's security forces must oppose all acts of disturbance, anarchy, and resistance that could undermine social order and safety and political security.

The Communist Party is a vanguard brigade of the working class, a leader of the nation, and a "servant of the people" as Uncle Ho said. The party is inseparable from the working class, the laboring people, and the nation. In governing, the party wants no other achievement than independence, freedom, and happiness for the people and the Vietnamese nation. Preserving the proletarian dictatorship amounts to preserving the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism. Demanding political pluralism or a multiparty system amounts to negating the Communist Party's leadership. The true, ultimate

purpose of such a demand is to bring to life a party that is opposed to the Communist Party and which, by its nature, would eventually belong to the bourgeoisie and represent the bourgeoisie. Judging from the class nature of dictatorship, once opting for dictatorship, one should take either a proletarian dictatorship or a bourgeois dictatorship; there is no third option. It is necessary to remain vigilant against the imperialists' attempts to attack the Communist Party and its leadership to achieve their goal of "peaceful evolution." Our party advocates carrying out renovation and redressing shortcomings and mistakes in order to improve the quality and efficiency of its leadership; strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses; and ensuring the masses' true mastery in organizing a plentiful, happy life for themselves. It is because of this that we must oppose attempts to take advantage of the renovation undertaking to neutralize the party or downgrade the party's leadership role.

A proletarian dictatorship does not call for using force as the only or principal recourse. As Lenin put it: What ensures the vitality and victory of the proletarian dictatorship is the fact that the proletariat has been able to introduce and exercise a better type of social organization and bring about a better material and spiritual life for mankind. Despite its shortcomings and mistakes, its difficulties and weaknesses, socialism in our country and in other fraternal socialist countries has succeeded in scoring many undeniable achievements. Preserving the proletarian dictatorship amounts to preserving socioeconomic organization. Our country's renovation undertaking is being focused on this vital problem. Together with other party economic policies, the policy of stepping up the commodity-based, multisectoral economy in a planned fashion—with the state-run economic sector at the core—along the socialist direction of unleashing all production forces is opening fine prospects. Our army must preserve the country's economic structure during its transition to socialism. It must preserve and correctly implement the party's economic policy, ensuring that the domestic and international environments are favorable for implementation of the economic policy in order to successfully build socialism in our country.

A proletarian dictatorship must bear an international character. National strength must be combined with epochal strength. Nowadays, our international cooperation and alliances have developed in diverse forms, but whatever the form, proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism will always remain a leading principle for our country's revolution. Preserving the proletarian dictatorship amounts to preserving the solidarity, friendship, and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other fraternal socialist countries. We must uphold the tradition of readily sacrificing ourselves to defend and help our friends in times of need, respecting our friends' independence and territorial integrity, respecting our friends as we do ourselves, and guarding against and overcoming all feelings of national selfishness, chauvinism, inferiority, and dependency.

Thus, proletarian dictatorship is a very comprehensive struggle aimed at settling the question of who will prevail between the socialists and capitalists. This is a struggle for national independence and socialism. To protect the proletarian dictatorship is to protect the entire struggle and push it forward until final victory. It is a struggle against both enemies inside the country and aggressors from outside, a struggle in which military means are combined with political, economic, cultural, and social efforts; national defense combined with national security; suppression with building; and national duty with international obligation.... As such, it must be conducted by the entire people, with the people's Army serving as a sharp tool of violence.

As far as the people's army is concerned, this entire revolutionary struggle will decide the requirements and functions of the army not only as a fighting force but also as a working unit. This is a function which belongs to the fine nature and tradition of the people's army and which is being continuously developed at present in its discharge of both the national duty and international obligation. One of its recent outstanding achievements was recorded in Cambodia. There, Vietnamese army volunteers not only assisted the Cambodian people in fighting but also helped them renew their betrayed revolution and achieve a miraculous national revival.

Today, our army must be an important force in the struggle in all fields of the socialist revolution and of socialist construction, or in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads. The army must hold fast to the lines, positions, and policies in all spheres of the party and state, and actively propagandize and mobilize the people to implement them. The army itself must also carry them out in an exemplary manner.

With its role as an activist in the cause of national defense, our army, in performing its functions as a working unit, should pay attention to mobilizing the people to build and consolidate national defense and contribute to bringing their potentials into full play in national defense, thereby making ours a national defense system of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people.

"The army and people are of one mind" is a principle governing the building and activities of a revolutionary army. Political and ideological singlemindedness must be guaranteed by organization. Army units should adopt appropriate, creative forms of organization for realizing the coordination of action between the army and the people. Through this, they will develop their role as mass mobilization units in localities, educate their cadres and combatants, and strengthen army-people solidarity.

By fulfilling the functions of a working unit, our army will enhance the standards of its cadres and combatants in all spheres. Each cadre and combatant of the people's army will become a revolutionary cadre for mass mobilization work.

To consolidate and strengthen proletarian dictatorship, our army must also satisfactorily perform its function as a production army. This is also a function belonging to the fine nature and tradition of the people's army.

The productive function of our army in the current stage of the socialist revolution far exceeds its productive function in the past stage of the revolution in terms of tasks, nature, scale of activities, and socioeconomic efficiency.

The specialized economic-building units in the army must make contributions to improving the lives of soldiers, building the national economy, and combining economic construction with national defense. Facts show that our armed forces' economic construction potential is great, capable of single-handedly managing the construction of modern projects that require sophisticated and complicated techniques and working in harsh and difficult environments or sensitive strategic zones.

The army's economic building task has been categorically affirmed. The army must strive to become an element of the state-run economic force and to thoroughly understand the party's economic line, the state law, and other stipulations of the party Central Committee Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense.

The three functions of combat army, working army, and producing army are inseparable from our country's revolutionary struggle between the two paths—socialism and capitalism. Depending on their specific situations and tasks and regardless of what their main functions are, all units must fulfill these three functions under all circumstances. Only in this way can they develop the army's latent potentials in the service of proletarian dictatorship and the current socialist revolution and construction.

The functions and tasks of the fighting army, working army, and producing army call for improving the quality of our people's army and building it politically, militarily, logistically, and technologically with political indoctrination at the core. Only then can we ensure our army's capability to triumph over both external adversity and internal enmity in all complex situations, be it on the battlefield or on the political, economic, or psychological fronts.

As our national revolution has shifted to the stage of socialist revolution and to the establishment of a dictatorship by the proletariat, it is necessary to effect a timely change in the propagation of our army's goals. We must proceed from a national democratic awareness to a socialist awareness. We must develop our patriotism into a love for socialism and combine these two factors into a socialist patriotism. This is a new development in our army's nature and in its working class stance. The goal of our army's struggle is to achieve independence, freedom, and happiness for the people, ensuring that everyone has enough food to eat and clothes to wear and can attend

school. Socialism was once only a goal in our dreams. Now it has become a real goal in the struggle. In substantiating this goal, we will face triumphs as well as difficulties. Already there are difficulties confronting the renovation undertaking in our country and the reforms, restructuring, and renovation in many other socialist countries. Our cadres and combatants must be firm in their stance on party renovation and must neither adamantly adhere to obsolete concepts nor stray from the socialist path chosen by the party, Uncle Ho, and our people and army. Likewise, we must remain rigid over those principles on the renovation undertaking already affirmed in the resolutions of the party Central Committee's sixth and seventh plenums.

Profound awareness of the objectives and ideals of socialism must be manifested in firm political conviction and persistence in the struggle for socialism according to the lines, viewpoints, and policies on renovation of the party. When faced with all the problems and complex events in our country and the world, our party members, cadres, and combatants must clearly distinguish friends from foes and right from wrong, adopt a correct attitude, and take correct action.

One of the big lessons of our country's revolution is that of clearly distinguishing friends from foes and accurately assessing the enemies of the revolution and their political as well as military schemes and maneuvers. Today, this lesson still retains its great significance in the military, political, economic, ideological, cultural, and social fields. Dropping our guard against the enemies on these fronts is dangerous, for with their ever-changing schemes, the enemies are ready to capitalize on our weaknesses and seize our abandoned positions on any front.

Only by clearly distinguishing right from wrong dare we struggle for the defense of truth and criticize and overcome mistakes. Exposing and dealing with negativism is necessary, and in many cases this requires courage. At the same time, it is necessary to discover and highlight examples of positivism; in the current situation, courage is also needed to do this. We are overcoming the former practice of one-sidedly assessing the achievements of socialism and the corruption of capitalism. Nevertheless, a no less one-sided assessment to the contrary is also emerging. Firm political conviction is needed to avoid and struggle against both of these one-sided methods of assessment in order to continue upholding the banner of socialism without being swayed by erroneous trends.

The people's army serves as the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This role relies not only on the might of the armed forces but also on the might of the political forces which consists of a network of party organizations staffed with a firm contingent of cadres. The army must adopt a correct political attitude to firmly support the party and state, serve as a source of confidence for the people, and act as a deterrent for all enemies.

Any discussion involving the army must invariably turn to military might and efficiency. The might and efficiency of the people's army are expanded on the basis of our party's correct and creative political, military, economic, and foreign policy lines. They are closely linked to the aggregate strength of the revolution, the all-people national defense system, and the people's armed forces which are arranged into a firm people's war configuration as required for the defense of the fatherland's waters, territory, and airspace. The nuclei of these forces are the standardized and modernized main-force army corps and the impregnable defense zones in each locality and throughout the country as a whole.

Considering the firmness of its political conviction and the all-around stability and strength of its constitution, our army will surely be able to develop its fine traditions and bring its "Uncle Ho's Soldiers" title to new heights. Our army's tradition of "being loyal to the party, filial to the people, and ready to fight and make sacrifices for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism and of fulfilling any mission, overcoming any difficulty, and defeating any enemy" will certainly be enriched under the new conditions.

Vo Chi Cong Letter to People's Army Division

*BK1303124990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 8 Mar 90*

["Text" of letter from Vo Chi Cong, chairman of SRV Council of State, to 304th Division of the Vietnam People's Army—date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 304th Division, 10 March 1950 to 10 March 1990, on behalf of the party and state, I cordially extend my solicitous regards and warm congratulations to all the cadres and combatants of the division.

During the past 40 years, under the leadership of the party and venerated and beloved Uncle Ho, and loved and cared for by the people, various generations of cadres and combatants of the 304th Division have ceaselessly developed the fine character and glorious traditions of the heroic Vietnam People's Army. Through various stages of revolutionary struggle filled with hardship and sacrifice and present on all battlefields, they have fought courageously, scored outstanding achievements, and accomplished all tasks entrusted to them by the party and state. They have actively contributed to the cause of national liberation and the defense and building of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and have fulfilled their international duty, thus proving themselves worthy of the lofty title Hero Unit of the People's Armed Forces. On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, I warmly commend the achievements that the cadres and combatants of the division have recorded during the past 40 years.

Dear comrades, to make active contributions to fulfilling the current revolutionary tasks, namely building socialism and defending the fatherland, it is your responsibility to build your division into a modern regular unit with an increasingly greater fighting strength to accomplish in an outstanding manner all tasks to be entrusted to you by the party, army, and people. Let each cadre and combatant acquire an even deeper understanding of the party's renovation policy, incessantly develop the division's glorious traditions, strengthen unity, maintain strict discipline, constantly uphold vigilance, act in close coordination with friendly units, develop close solidarity with the people, and stand ready to fight victoriously. Comrades, let all of you make every effort in political and military study and training, surge forward to master modern military science and technology, engage in productive labor, and constantly build your unit to make it stable and strong in all respects. I wish you good health and many new achievements in honor of the birth centenary of boundlessly venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh. Cordial and determined-to-win salute.

[Signed] Vo Chi Cong

General Giap Visits Families of Fallen Soldiers

*BK1403071890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 9 Mar 90*

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG on 9 March features on its front page a report saying that General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently visited families of fallen soldiers and the Ben Duoc underground tunnels in Cu Chi District. The general reminded the village party committee and administration and the local people to pay greater attention to assisting the families of fallen soldiers that had no support and that were facing difficulties in their daily lives.

Son La Self-Defense, Militia Units Reviewed

*BK1203093090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] In 1989, Son La Province dissolved 122 self-defense organizations, bringing the total number of self-defense units down to 334. A review of the numerical strength of all self-defense organizations was also made, which resulted in the discharge of nearly 15,000 comrades—a decrease from 8.4 percent in 1988 to four percent. Some 274 basic units or 76.3 percent of the province's militia and self-defense forces were reorganized. In some villages, the number of self-defense units reorganized was as high as 80.4 percent. Concerning the self-defense forces of various state organs, 72.2 percent were reorganized.

Meanwhile, eight out of 10 districts and cities and 23 villages held seminars on work related to militia and self-defense forces. Some 167 units or 50 percent of the province's militia and self-defense forces underwent

intensive training. In Quynh Nhai district alone, all militia and self-defense units underwent intensive training—the highest percentage. Another city came in second with 70 percent.

Regulations on Militia, Self-Defense Forces

*BK1303130390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] On 29 January 1990, the Council of Ministers issued Decree No. 29-HDBT promulgating the Regulations on Militia and Self-Defense Forces. Article 7 of the regulations stipulates that 28 March 1935, the day when the first congress of the Indochinese Communist Party issued the resolution on the founding of the Worker-Peasant Self-Defense Brigade, will henceforth be observed as the anniversary of the militia and self-defense forces. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has requested that all localities mark the 55th anniversary of the militia and self-defense forces, 28 March 1990, in a truly economical manner in accordance with the plan worked out by the General Political Department of the Defense Ministry.

Decision on One-Year Tax Exemption Issued

*BK1303105790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] On 5 March, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No. 66-HDBT granting exemption of agricultural taxes for one year in compliance with President Ho Chi Minh's testament. The decision says:

Those to be exempted from agricultural taxes for one year in accordance with the resolution of the Eighth SRV National Assembly sixth session on 28 December 1989, concerning the exemption of agricultural taxes in compliance with President Ho Chi Minh's testament, include agricultural production cooperatives and collectives; families of individual peasants; and other units and individuals, such as state farms, forestry sites, state-run agricultural stations, plantations, rubber corporations, the armed forces, and social organizations.

This decision does not apply to families of nonagricultural workers subject to agricultural taxation. The exemption of agricultural taxes will be implemented in two years, 1990 and 1991. Each year, agricultural taxes will be exempted by 50 percent according to the tax register concerning annual and perennial crops of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives and all peasant families. The Council of Ministers entrusts the Finance Ministry with directing, supervising, and inspecting implementation of this decision by people's committees at all levels. The people's committees of the provinces and cities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government are duty-bound to guide the people's committees at various levels and all sectors in their respective localities in correctly implementing all stipulations of this decision; to declare openly how much each cooperative, production collective, and peasant

family has paid for or has been exempted from agricultural taxes; and to collect and turn in the remaining part of the amount of agricultural taxes, including overdue taxes, to the state budget on schedule. This decision will become effective from the 1990 agricultural tax year.

Tran Duc Luong Pays Working Visit to Lang Son

BK1203082390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Text] Comrade Tran Duc Luong, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently visited and made a study of the situation in the mountainous and border areas of Lang Son Province. Comrade Nguyen Minh Quat, chairman of the Lang Son provincial people's committee, briefed the vice-chairman on the socioeconomic situation of the province, especially on matters relating to the production and business of various economic components as well as the reorganization of state-run production and capital construction in a mountainous province. He also presented various vital issues on these mountain areas to the Council of Ministers.

The comrade vice-chairman praised the mountainous province for its efforts in overcoming difficulties to develop the local economy and to step up export activities. He pointed out and stressed the need to reorganize production and business operations in the province to suit the economic conditions in these areas. On this occasion, Comrade Tran Duc Luong also made a fact-finding tour of Lang Son city and Dong Dang township.

Vo Chi Cong Signs Order on Customs Regulation

BK1203100090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Text] Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong on 24 February signed an order promulgating the regulation on customs. The regulation is composed of 51 articles in eight chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: General regulations.
- Chapter Two: Organization, tasks, and authority of the Vietnam Customs Department.
- Chapter Three: Customs procedures
- Chapter Four: Customs control and inspection system
- Chapter Five: Other procedures
- Chapter Six: Struggle against smuggling or illegal transport of goods and foreign exchanges conducted across the borders
- Chapter Seven: Incentive and punishment on violations
- Chapter Eight: The final clause.

The regulation on customs was promulgated to ensure implementation of the state policy on developing economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, to contribute to strengthening international contacts and cooperations, and to protect the interests, sovereignty, and national security of our country. The regulation on customs is effective 1 May 1990.

Nguyen Van Linh Greets GDR's Hans Modrow

BK1303154290 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 13—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has sent his congratulations to Hans Modrow on his election as honorary president of the Party of Democratic Socialism of the German Democratic Republic.

In his message, the Vietnamese party leader expresses his wishes for the maintenance and development of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Hanoi Holds Conference on Foreign Investment

BK1103085790 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 11—"Vietnam has drawn up a list of 220 high-priority projects for foreign investment," said Dau Ngoc Xuan, president of the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment, at a Hanoi conference on March 8-10 to review the foreign investment situation in 1989.

In 1989, the second year for the implementation of Vietnam's foreign investment law, both the number of foreign delegations coming for study tours and the applications for investment increased by 21 times over 1988. Over the past two years, the commission has licensed 105 projects with a total investment of 852.483 million U.S. dollars, of which 563 million U.S. dollars are prescribed capital. Of these projects 70 have been put into operation.

Projects on the exploitation and processing of mineral ores, and on the production of consumer goods and services accounted for 70.6 percent of the total against 57 percent in 1988. Joint venture is the most common form among the three forms of investment stipulated in the foreign investment law. Initial results have been achieved in raising the production capability, the transfer of new technologies and the creation of new jobs. The foreign-invested services have provided jobs for 10,000 people not including those not directly involved in the projects.

However, Dau Ngoc Xuan noted, after a short period a number of licensed projects have had to suspend their operations for one reason or another.

He said that in 1990 the Vietnamese state will promulgate the labour regulations regarding the Vietnamese working in foreign invested enterprises, regulations on investment consultancy, regulations on the lease of land, water area, sea area and natural resources, price rates, and income tax.

The conference also discussed the orientation for further development of cooperation and investment in 1990 and the following years in light of the new developments in the world situation.

Goods Exchange Protocol Signed With Albania

*BK1303100890 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 13—A protocol on goods exchange and payments between Vietnam and Albania for 1990 was signed in Tirana on March 8 by Le Kim Lang, Vietnamese vice minister of external economic relations, and Altin Ylli, Albanian vice minister of foreign trade.

Present at the signing ceremony were Nguyen Chi Thap, Vietnamese ambassador to Albania, and Shane Korbeci, Albanian minister of foreign trade.

The same day, the Albanian foreign trade minister had a working session with Vice Minister Le Kim Lang on measures to broaden trade relations between the two countries.

Delegation of British Businessmen Begin Visit

*BK1203155990 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT
12 Mar 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12—A delegation of British businessmen led by L. Brown, director of the Midland Bank, began a working visit to Vietnam on March 11 to study Vietnam's economic policies and possibilities to broaden trade and cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation includes representatives of 10 major British companies, several of which have had long-standing trade ties with Vietnam. It had working sessions with the Ministry of External Economic Relations, the sectors of banking, energy, natural gas and oil, transport, agriculture, water resources, metallurgy, mining, aquatic products, textile, import and export, etc.

The British businessmen will continue their visit in Ho Chi Minh City.

National Assembly Delegation Visits Italy

*BK1303095490 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 13—Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Vietnamese National Assembly External Relations Commission, has attended an international meeting on racial integration, peace, development and cooperation in Italy at the invitation of the administration of the Toscana region.

While in Italy, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh and her party discussed bilateral cooperation with the Italian deputy foreign minister in charge of Asia; the heads of the external relations commissions of the Italian Communist

Party and Christian Democratic Party; Michel Achilli, president of the Senate; and Vlamina Piccoli, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Vietnamese delegates also had contacts with various trading, non-governmental and mass organizations.

Foreign Ministers Sign Border Statute Accord

*BK0203045590 Hanoi VNA in English 1732 GMT
1 Mar 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1—A treaty on the border statute between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was signed in Ho Chi Minh City today.

Signatories were Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, and Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister.

Half of Nomadic Population Reported Settled

*BK1203154490 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
12 Mar 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12—Until now, more than 1.7 million Vietnamese nationals of various ethnic groups, or half the total nomadic population in the country, have settled for sedentary farming, according to statistics announced by the central settlement committee here.

With assistance from the state, the new settlers have reclaimed 128,700 hectares of wasteland for growing food crops and put several thousand hectares more under industrial plants, built 2,457 medium- or small-sized irrigation works, and more than 50 small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 664 kw.

A number of settlements have been self-sufficient in food as those in Dac Lac, Gia lai-Kontum, Lam Dong, Nghe Tinh, Quang Tri, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Son Binh, while some others have produced good cast crops as cinnamon in Hoang Lien Son, coffee in Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kontum, and bamboo in Thanh Hoa.

Nevertheless, the result of the motivation campaign for sedentary farming in Vietnam's mountain regions is not universal. While in certain localities it helps improve the settlers's life and reduce the practice of burning forests, in many others it is negligible as the settlers' living conditions are still below the poverty line.

Paper Reports on Malnutrition Among Children

*BK1203132090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT
12 Mar 90*

[Text] Hanoi, March 12 (AFP)—More than half of Vietnamese children under five years old suffer from

malnutrition and the average height for young people has been dropping in the past few years, the Communist Party daily said Monday.

At a recent seminar on Vietnamese children it was reported that 51.5 per cent of children under five suffered from malnutrition, while 21.7 per cent of babies in their mothers' womb were afflicted by the condition, compared to the international average of nine per cent, NHAN DAN said. Researchers at the seminar said Vietnamese children and adolescents are 15 to 20 centimeters (six to eight inches) shorter and 10 to 15 kilos (22 to 33 pounds) lighter than their peers in the developed countries. They warned that the average height of Vietnamese was dropping in recent years. "In 12 years from 1973 to 1985 the physical size of the Vietnamese diminished rather than increased," the daily reported without providing explanations for the phenomenon.

Embezzler of State Funds Arrested in Nghe Tinh

*BK0903133590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 3 Mar 90*

[Text] Based on the information provided by the masses, the economic and the investigative police office of Nghe Tinh provincial public security service has arrested Trinh Thi Phuong—who was born in Thanh Hoa in 1959 and now resides at Bloc No. 4-A, Ha Huy Vong Ward, Vinh City—on charges of using trickery to establish illegal contacts with a number of cadres of high positions and powers at some organs in embezzling more than 400 million dong from state funds. How could Trinh Thi Phuong, a person without an occupation, manage to engage in illegal activities on such a large scale in the provinces from Nghe Tinh to Hanoi? This can be answered by the economic and the investigative police of Nghe Tinh province who, with the coordination of various sectors concerned, have investigated the case for a court hearing soon. According to initial reports, the Nghe Tinh public security service has recovered nearly 200 million dong of the original amount embezzled by Trinh Thi Phuong.

Satellite Communication Link With Australia

*BK0903160990 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT
9 Mar 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 9—A ceremony was held here today to officially inaugurate the Intelsat Satellite-Earth

Station-Standard, a joint venture between the Vietnamese General Department of Post and Communications and the Overseas Telecommunication Company International (O.T.C.I.) of Australia.

It was attended by Pham The Duet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and of the Hanoi Party Committee, Tran Duc Luong, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Graham Richard Alliband, and John Menadue, member of the O.T.C.I.'s Board of Directors.

The satellite communication link between Vietnam and Australia was inaugurated with the first telephonic conversation between Vice-Chairman Tran Duc Luong here and Australian Minister of Transport and Communications Ralph Willis in Canberra.

French To Help Build Danang Intelsat Station

*BK1103052490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 4 Mar 90*

[Text] The Vietnam General Department of Post and Communications and the French PCR [expansion unknown] Corporation have signed an agreement to build an Intelsat satellite-earth station in Danang City. This joint venture will have the largest capital investment in Quang Nam-Danang Province. Under the agreement, the PCR Corporation is to invest \$2.7 million in providing and installing equipment, while the Vietnam General Department of Post and Communications is to be responsible for building the station and annex offices at a total cost of 500 million dong. The project steering committee, comprising key cadres of the Quang Nam-Danang post and telegraph office, has made great efforts to ensure construction according to plan. Engineers and workers have satisfactorily accelerated work on assembling machines.

In early 1990, PCR Corporation specialists and Vietnam post and communications sector cadres and workers successfully installed a huge parabolic antenna. They are striving to complete the station by the end of the first quarter of this year, thereby promptly meeting demands for communications between the province and foreign countries and satisfactorily serving the 1990 Visit Vietnam Year.

Fiji

Council Urged To Confirm Fijian Leadership

*BK1403091190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Fiji's interim president, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, has urged the Great Council of Chiefs—the supreme ruling body for indigenous Fijians—to come up with a constitution that will confirm Fijian leadership.

Ratu Ganilau made the call when opening the three-day meeting of the council which is meeting to discuss a draft constitution. About 70 chiefs are attending the closed-door meeting in the capital, Suva.

Although not a chief, Army Commander Major General Sitiveni Rabuka, who led two coups 1987 and suspended the country's old 1970 constitution by declaring a republic, is also taking part.

New Zealand

Moore Comments on Meeting With James Baker

*BK1403051090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Wellington, March 14 (AFP)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker earlier this month urged New Zealand to rejoin its military alliance with the United States and Australia. Foreign Minister Mike Moore disclosed Wednesday [14 March].

Replying to a question in parliament from opposition leader Jim Bolger, Mr. Moore said he had not previously said anything about the content of his recent talks with Mr. Baker in Washington because of "the sensitivity about this issue."

New Zealand effectively broke up the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand and the United States) alliance five years ago by the ruling Labour Party's opposition to the presence of nuclear weapons in the country. The policy barred U.S. warships from New Zealand ports, as Washington refuses to confirm or deny if particular naval vessels or aircraft have nuclear weapons on board.

"A question was raised about whether or not I could see in the future New Zealand changing its policy," Mr. Moore said. "I said no, not as far as the New Zealand Government is concerned."

Mr. Bolger, in a supplementary question, asked if it was true that the meeting had been arranged primarily to try to convince New Zealand to return to the ANZUS alliance. Mr. Moore said ANZUS was on the agenda because the United States asked for it to be discussed. "You don't have to be a genius to know that in any meeting with the Americans at any level their policy is that they would like to see New Zealand an active member of ANZUS and welcoming nuclear visits to this country. "I did not expect in the meeting with Secretary Baker that Secretary Baker would say they'd changed their policy," he said.

The anti-nuclear stance is popular in New Zealand, and Mr. Bolger's opposition National Party said recently it would change its own policy to fall in line with the Labour Party.

New Zealand faces a general election within six months.

Papua New Guinea

Minister on 'Atrocities' Committed on Bougainville

*BK1403085190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's defense minister, Mr. Sabumei, has admitted that security forces on Bougainville committed atrocities while trying to subdue the Bougainville Revolutionary Army. Mr. Sabumei made the admission in Parliament while defending the security forces against opposition suggestions that the cease-fire on Bougainville meant defeat for them.

During his statement he said there were atrocities committed by what he said were a minority of security forces but defended their action, saying it was due to frustration and the rugged terrain which caused problems for the soldiers.

Solomon Islands

Foreign Links Blamed for Recent Power Struggle

*BK1403080390 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] The leader of the opposition in Solomon Islands, Mr. Andrew Nori, has called on foreigners to distance themselves from the country's leadership. Mr. Nori said it was becoming a matter of public concern that the prime minister, Mr. Mamaloni, and some of his ministers had established links with Chinese and Japanese businessmen which went beyond normal friendship.

Mr. Nori said he was making the call following confirmation that conflicting commercial foreign interests in the ruling People's Alliance Party were behind a recent leadership struggle in the government.

The leader of the opposition claimed the prime minister had been associating himself too closely with several Asian businessmen in the capital, Honiara.

Radio Australia's Honiara correspondent says Mr. Nori warned foreign businessmen that their presence in Solomon Islands was already a privilege and that infiltrating the country's power structure would only make life uncomfortable for them in the future.

He said this was happening at a time when small Solomon Islands businessmen were struggling for recognition in their own country.